

Very rare

THE
ENGLISH
SCHOOL-MASTER,

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age
soever, the most easie, short, and perfect Order of
distinct Reading, and true Writing our English-
Tongue, that hath ever yet been known,
or published by any.

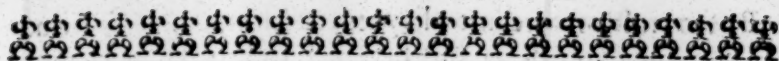
And furth^r also, teacheth a direct Course, how any
unskilful person may easily both understand any hard English
words, which they shall in Scripture, Sermons, or else-where
hear or read: and also made able to use the same aptly them-
selves: and generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the
English Speech: so that he which hath this Book only, needeth to
buy no other to make him fit from his Letters unto the Grammar-
School, for an Apprentice, or any other's private use, so far as
concerneth English. And therefore is made not only for
Children, though the first Book be meer childish for them:
but also for all others, especially for those that are
ignorant in the Latine Tongue.

Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, by *Edward
Cote*, Master of the Free-School in *St. Edmonds Bury*.

*Perused and approved by publick Authority, and now the 29. time
imprinted, with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book.*

London, Printed for the Company of Stationers. 1656.





The Schoolmaster his Profession.

I Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgement to understand the true reason of our *English Tongue*, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art imperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days, with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-school, that they shall never erre in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-masters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make to all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-masters of the *English* tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection, but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at school, and in buying of many books.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach thee the first part of *Arithmetick*, to know or write any number.

The Preface to the Reader.

By the practice thereunto adjoynd, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of style in their Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn in a *Catechisme*, the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and civil behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief *Chronology*, for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the *B'ble*, and other Histories: and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors, both *Greek* and *Latine* lived, and when the principal Histories in them were done.

I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard *English* word, borrowed from the *Greek*, *Latine* or *French*, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain *English* word: whereby the children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of *Latine* words, before they enter the Grammar-School, which also will bring much delight and judgement to others. Therefore, if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching; a thing, which as it hath brought much profit unto the *Latine* tongue, so would it to all other languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such examples for fair writing whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned; that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in *England*) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask thee for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the performance of these things, read the Preface, where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.



The Preface for directions to the Reader.

Other men in their writing (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a School; but I am inforc'd of necessity, to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech to the unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Seamsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly to thee; yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of thy Scholars. If peradventure for 2. or 3. dayes, at the first, it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee: for if thou take but diligent pains in it but 4. dayes, thou shalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knewest; yea, thou shalt learn more of the English tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better commendation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou must sit on thy Shop-board, at thy looms, or at thy needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after thou hast once made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know, is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure, that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and having none present to help thee, make a mark there at with thy pen or pin, untill thou meetest with thy Minister, or other learned Scholars, of whom thou must enquire; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being a matter pertaining to Grammer, or other such things, as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy selfe, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like Scoggins Priest, who because he had used his old Mumpimus for these dozen years, would not leave it for the other new Sumplimus, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book. First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, where I profess to teach
with

The Preface to the Reader.

with more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principall things to learn, to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables, so in the first Book, howsoever at the first sight they may seem commin, as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it here set down, or at least so many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can be pronounced unto thee; that thou shalt not be skilful in.

And I have begun with the easiest proceeding by degrees unto the harder, that the first learned, all other will follow with very little labour. These syllables known, because all words, be they never so long or hard, be made of them, thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easie and certain Rules (believe me thou have tried) as thou shalt never erre in any hard word: I doubt not but thine own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in this first Book, I have differed in writing many syllables from the usuall manner; yea, from my self in the rest of my Works, as temple without (e) and tun with one (i) and plum, not plume. My reason is, I have put there no more letters, than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom: yea, often I write the word diversly (if it be used indifferently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, and so thou maist have nothing in the second Book to learn, but onely division of words, and other hard Observations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margin (which I would have thee alwayes diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee.

Also where I undertake to make thee write the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced; I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the best English-men in this Land, are not agreed; as some write malicious, deriving it from malice; others write milititious, as from the malitiosus. So some write Germane from the Latine, some Germain from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or strange words of Art in severall sciences, nor the unknown termes of peculiar countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some speciall occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maist with more ease and profit teach a hundred Scholars, than before forty: follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here,

which

The Preface to the Reader.

which he never knew, neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use this book, then divide thy Scholars in 2, 3, or 4 sorts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hadst an hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest of like forwardnes, in one lesson or forme as in Grammar-schools, and so go thorow the whole number, not making above 4. companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but some lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures, though but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldst hear any fou. m. call them forth all; be they ten, twenty, or more together, hear two or three that thou suspectest to be most negligent, or of aullest conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one read one line, sentence or part, another the next, and so throug. h. so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be enquired of him; encourage the most diligent and most tenderest nature. And this doubt not, but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in an hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by opposing each other, as I have directed in the end of the second book, emulation and fear of discredit, will make them envie who shall excell; by this means also, every one in a higher forme shall be able to help those under him, and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing, and sweet tuning of the voice, I have given thee this help: I have added for prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue and other; and for Verse, Psalms, and other verses of all the several sorts usul, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Grammarians, to hear their children pronounce, and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this Book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skillfully grounded, which is the only cause of such woful ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one sentence of true English: therefore let Parents now be carefull to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Trades-men; if thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the directions given in all places of the Book, and as thy Scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misseth, and then rote with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skillful. And let his fellows also remember them, to appose him in their propositions.

The Preface to the Reader.

ous. But methought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this; but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a look at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall have much by the bargain; but they will reply, that this little child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer them, that a remedy is provided for them also, which is this; First, the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this Book, making the first part of my second page, the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason, for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell in as little time, as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small Labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if the child tear out every leaf as fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtful, for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance in them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, wherunto I refer thee, having been already too tedious.

For the particular ordinary sounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so prattled and lisp'd unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good; which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the easy and speedy attaining of the learned language: an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it be rather expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, If in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

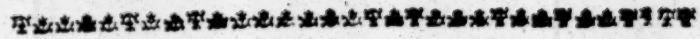
A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff. ã ã ã ã.



The First Book of the English-School-Master.

CHAP. I.

Teaching all syllables of two letters beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupl'ng them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

The Titles of the chapters must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

a c i o u

Ab eb ib ob ub
Ad ed id od ud
Af ef if of uf
Ag eg ig og ug
Ah eh** oh**
Al el il ol ul
An en in on un
Ap ep ip op up
Ar er ir or ur
At et it ot ut
Ak ek ik ok uk
Ac ec ic oc uc
As es is os us
Diphthongs.
Az ez iz oz uz
Ai ei* oi*
Ay ey* oy*
Au eu* ou*
Aw ew* ow*
Ar er ir or ur

If you do ill sic on us all:
Ah it is so, he is my foe,
Wo be to me, if I do so,

a c i o u

Va be bi bo bu
Da de di do du
Fa fe fi fo fu
Ga ge gi go gu
Ha he hi ho hu
La le li lo lu
Ma me mi mo mu
Na ne ni no nu
Pa pe pi po pu
Ra re ri ro ru
Ca te ti to tu
Ka ke ki ko ku
Ca ce ci co cu
Sa se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Jo je ji jo ju
Va ve vo
Va be bi bo bu
Ca la toe wi two fou
Qua que qui quo quu
Vp go on O I tee a py,
So it is, if I do lye
Wo is me, Oh I dy (be,
You see in me, no lye to

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels; and after two or three days, when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other Consonants, and so proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in Margent never troubling his Memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old. c, before a, o, u, like k; but before e, o, i, like s, if no other letters come between.

Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a vowel. Teach him t at (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

TEacheth to joyne the two former sort of syllables together, I mean (*ab* and *ba*) and so the rest, with practice of reading the same sorts of words of three letters. And here you see that this and every new Chapter doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

Ba bad ba bad ba bar bat bay
Be bed be beg be bet
Bi bid bi bis bi bil bi bit
Bo bot bo bon bo bos boz boy
Bu but buſ bus bu bul bu buc buz

Here you may teach your Scholats to call all these words syllables, and that so many letters as we spell together, we call a syllable, and you may repeat the first two letters, as oft as the capacity of a child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such syllables, as are used for English words.

Da dad dag day dam daw day
De den det de dew
Di did dig dim din dip
Do dog dol dop doz dot dew
Du dup dul dut dum
Fa fal fan far fa fat
Fe fed fel fe fent few. Fi fil fin fir fit,
Fo fog for top so soy. Fu tul fur.
Gay gad ga gay. Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig gil. Go gob gop got.
Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup gut.
Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.
He hed hel hen hen hew.
Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.
Ho hod hog ho hom hot hop.
Hu huf hug hul hu hum hu.
La lad lag lap la las law lay.
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob lo lol lop los lot low.
Lu lug lu lul

Ma mab main man ma map mas maw may

Me meg men mes. Mi mil mi mus
 Mo mod mos now, Mu mul mum mur
 Na nag nam na. Ne nel nec ne neto.
 Ni nib nil nip, no nod noz not now
 Nu num nun uut
 Pa pan pas pat paw pat pay
 Pe ped peg pen, pi pid pil pir
 Po pod pot, pu pul pur pus put
 Ra tag ram ran rad rai raw ray
 Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip.
 Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run
 Ta tab tar tar, te teg tel tew tow
 Ti tib til tin tip tit, to tog tom top tes tow toy.
 Tu tub tug tun tur
 Ca cal cam can cap cat,
 Ke ket key, ki kid kis kit,
 Co cob cod cog, co com cow coy,
 Cu cud cuf cu cul cup cur cut.
 Sa sad sag sam sa saw, se sel set.
 Si sip sir sit, so sob som sot sow.
 Su sum su sup.
 Ja jag jar jaw, je jet jeto ju jud.
 Pe pel pes pet.
 Va van vat var, ve ver.
 Wa wag way wan was wat way
 We w. l wed wet
 Wi wil win, wo wol wot.
 Qua quas quat, qui quil quib quit.

In this kind of words of
 one syllable, we use only
 (c) before (a, o, u,) and
 (k) before (e, y or i,) and
 not otherwise, except
 in feigned words, as C is
 for Cissy, Kate for Katherine;
 and in some proper
 names, as Cis the father
 of Saul: but we use f be-
 fore any vowel, therefore
 have I placed them as
 you see.

Boy, go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home
 the bay Nag, fill him well and see he be fat, and I will rid
 me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam; if a man bid
 well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him:
 and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hel, if I get
 but a jaw-bone of him all.

This speech is made only
 of words taught before,
 where you are not to un-
 serve the little being. f. b.
 velous, but only to teach
 distinct reading.

The first Book of the

CHAP. III.

Set down only all those syllables that are of three letters, beginning with two consonants.

Here examine your Scholars what Consonants will follow b, and let him answer b, or r, and to practice him in all the rest; for the more perfect he is in them, the more ease I benefit you shall find when you come to the Rules of division in the second book, call (h) a Consonant here, and elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multitude of rules.

Bla ble bli blo blu
Bra bre bri bro bru
Cha che chi cho chu
Cla cle cli clo clu
Cra cre cri cro cru
Dra dre dri dro dru
Dwa dve dwi dwo
Fla fle fli flo flu (dwa)
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gue gui guo guu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pra pre pri pro pru

Sca sce sci sco scu
Ska ske ski sko sku
Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle sli slo slu (sma)
Sma sme smi smo
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta ste sti sto stu (sna)
Swa swe swi swo
Squa sque squi, &c.
Cha che chi cho chu
Cra cre cri cro cru
Cwa cwe cwi cwo cwu
Cwa cwe cwi cwo cwu
Cwa cwe cwi cwo cwu

CHAP. IV.

He are adjoyned the syllables of the former Chapters with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (h) and then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every Form say some of that they have learned, and oppose one another, as I have taught in the first chapter of the second Book.

Bla blab ble bled bles bl tw blit blis blo blot
Bra brag brand bra bras brat Bray
Bre bred beet brew, bri brim, bro broto
Cha champ chap chas chat, che chew
Chi chil chip, cho chod ch p chu chub
Cra crab crag cram, cre crew
Cri crib, cro crob, cro cros, cru crum
Dra drab dras drag dram draw Bray
Dre dreg, dri drip, dro from drop dru
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flay flat flaw flax fle flew.

Fli flit flo flot flow flu flur.

Fra frad, fre fret, tri frig, fro frog, from frow.

Gla glad g as, gle glew, gli glid.

Glo glos glow, glu glum glut.

Gna gnat gnaw.

Gra graf gras gray, gri grig grin, gro gros.

Kne knap knaw, kni knit

Kno knoz know, knu knub knug

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plov. Plu plum.

Prä prat pray. Pre pres Prä prig.

* Sca scab scan scar

Ske skeg skep skew. Ski skil skin skip

Scot scot scot scul scum.

Sha shed shad shal. Shed shel shew.

Sla slab slay sle flew.

Sli sid slip slit. Slop stop slow. Slu lut,

Sme smel smi smit. Sme smot. Smu smur.

Sna snag snap snat. Sni snip. Sno snow. Smu smut

Spa span spar, spe sped spel spew.

Spi spil spin spit, spo spot, spu spur.

Sta stat stag star stay, ste stem.

Sti stik stil stir, sto stod stor stow, stu stub stuf stut

Swa swad swag swan swap sway, swe swell.

Swi swig swit swim.

* Tha than that thaw. The them then they.

Chi thin this Ch thon. Chu chus.

Tra trap tray. Tre teey. Try trin trip.

Tro trop trov troy. Tru trub trus.

Twi twig.

(whol whom

Uha what. Uhe when why. Uhi whip. Uho

Ua way. Uhe were. Uhi wing will. Uho

Squa squab squad squab. Squa squab. wrote.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me
a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met
him.

The first Book of the

him. But I fled from him and ran my way : Then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staffe, that had a knor on the end, and hit me a clap on the scull, and a crof-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it : Yet was I glad to know and to see as in glass my bad spot : and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

Setting down first all syllables with four letters, beginning with three consonants. Secondly, joyneth them like the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading ; Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Dipthongs.

Oppose your
scholar in
these, as I
wished you in
the third
chapter for
the same pur-
pose : the first
of these is ever
(f) or (ch.)

Make your
scholar know
perfectly these
dipthongs, and
use him to spel
the twolast by
their sound,
and not call
them double
ee, or double
oo.

Sera sere scri scro seru	Stra stre stri stro stru.
Skra skre skri skro skru	Spla sple spli splo splu.
Scla scle scli sclo sclu	Spza spre spzi spro spru.
Skla skle skli sklo sklu.	Thra thre thzi thro thru
Shla shle shli shlo shlu.	Thwa thwe thwi thwo
Thra thre thzi thro thru.	thwu.
Sera scrap scrat scret seru sere scrub.	(shug
Shra shrap shre shred shrew, shzi shzig shzil, shru shrub	
Stra strag strau stray, stre stres, stry stroy strot.	
Spla splat spli split.	
Spza sprat, spre spled, spzi sprig.	
Thra, thral, thro throto thru thzun.	
Ai ail tail quail, stai staid, bza brain twain wai wait,	
Bza bzan bzaul scrall lau laud.	
Toi toil boi boil spoil, Toi join coin boi hois.	
Oz our your ont flout fou foil scoul clod, hou hois.	
Fet feed bleed thee sheep fet feel beel queen.	
Bo ba book look hook flood good fool hool stool.	

CAAP. VI.

Teaching all syllables of three letters that can end any word of two consonants.

Abl ebl ibl obl tibl	Arch ech ich och uch
Abs rbs ibs obs ubs	Act ecl icl ocl ucl

Akl ekl ikl okl ukl
 Adg edg idg odg udg
 Ads eds ids ods uds
 Alf elf ilf olf ulf
 Ald eld ilo old uld
 Alk elk ilk olk ulk
 Alm elm ilm olm ulm.
 Alb elb ilb olb ulb
 Alp elp ilp olp ulp
 Als els ils ols uls
 Alt elt ilt olt ult
 Amb emb imb omb umb
 Amp emp imp omp ump
 Ans ens ims ons uns
 And end ind ond und
 Ang eng ing ong ung
 Ank enk ink onk unk
 Ans ens ins ons uns
 Ant ent utt ont unt
 Apl epl ipl opl upl

Aps eps ips ops ups
 Apt ept ipt opt upt
 Arb erb irb orb urb force
 Ard ero rrd ord urd with
 Arf erf irf orf urf re,
 Arg erg irg org urg
 Ark erk irk ork urk
 Arm ernt irnt orn urn
 Arn ern irn orn urn
 Arp erp irp orp urp
 Ars ers irs ors urs
 Art ert irt ort urt
 Ash esh ish osh ush
 Ask esk isk osk usk
 Ast est ist olt ust
 Asp esp isp osp usp
 Ast est ist olt ust
 Ath eth ith oth uth
 Atl etl itl otl utl
 Ats ets its ots uts

The former
 chapters do
 fully teach to
 begin any
 word: these
 are of endings
 which we call
 terminations:
 therefore here
 I am enforced
 to use syllables
 that are not
 words.

CHAP. VII.

A Djoyneth the syllables of the former Chapters with the first
 of the first Chapters, and others that begin syllables with
 such practice of reading.

Ba bab babl. Ga gad gadl wrabl scrabl.
 Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl, Di drbl, Sri scrbl.
 Co cob cobl. Go gob gobl, hob hobl.
 Bu bub hubl, flu flub flubl.
 Cra crab cras, Dra drab dras, sta stabs.
 We web wehs, Ri rib ribs
 Lo lob lobs, so sob sobz, tu tub tubs.
 Ri ich rich, whi which, Qu uch much. su such
 La lad lads sha shads, squads. Be bed beds pedz
 Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.

You may some-
 timespell this
 way, if the
 word will be
 more easie,
 which especi-
 ally when the
 word endeth
 in (ch, gh, or
 sh) for then
 they cannot
 easly be divi-

Ba ded.

Ba bat bass snatl.

Ba hat hatt, De def deff clef.

Si git gitt list rif, si list clift.

Lo lof loft soft.

La laugh. Vi high nigh.

Da dag dagl wragl dragl stragl.

Si gig gigt, wi wid wigt.

So geg gogl.

Ba bai baid, sca scal scald, Be bel held geld.

Si gil gild, mil mild, child wild,

Ca cal calf half ralf.

Pe pel pelf self shelf twelf. Su gul gult.

Ba bal balk chalk walk stalk.

My mil milk silk. Po pol polk. Pu bul bulk

Ba bal balm calm palm. Be bel helm. Fi film. Hol

Fa fal falm. Sto stol stoll, two twolm. (holm.

Sca scal scalp. Be bel help. We whelp. Su gul gulp.

Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.

Fa fal falt. Sha shalt. Be bel belt felt melt smelt.

Si gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt. thumb

La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb

Cam camp damp lamp cramp stamp. Shri shrink

Ho pom p-nip. Du dump. Ju jum jump cump thump

Da dam dams damps. Ste stem stems. Plu plums.

Da dan daun daunc faunc jaunc launce chaunce.

Fe fen fenc penc henc. Qui quinc sine. Du oun ouns.

Ba ban band, land sand wand. Be ben lend spend send

Fi fin find blind wind, bo bond. Ho houn hound round

Ba ban bang. Si sin sing thing string

Ho you yong strong wrong. Du dum dung

Ba bau bank rank blank flank frank shank

Li lin link brink pink shrink. Mon monk.

Pa pan pant plant. Gra graunt haunt

Be ben bent lent ment rent went went spent

After (m) we
use to give lit-
tle or no sound
to (h).

Di din dint mint flint hint splint
 Fo fon font wont. Pu hun hunt lunt blunt
 Da dap dapl grapl gripl. Co cou couple
 Ca cap carp caps craps chaps. Pi hips lips quips
 So sod sops tops chops drops strops
 Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt strapt. Ke ker kept
 Di dip dipt ript tipt sipt skipt tript stript
 Do dop dopt sopt copt cropt Su sub supt
 He her herb. Cu cur curb
 Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard
 Be ber bird. Si gir gird. Lo lord word
 Ca car carf dwart scarf wharf. Tu turf turt
 Ba bar barg larg charg. He ver verg
 Di dir dirg. So Soz gozg. Su sur surg spurg.
 Ba bar bark cark hark mark park clark spark
 Wo wor work. Lu lur luck
 Ba bar harm harm harm harm harm harm
 Ce ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wor worm storm
 Ba bar barn warn yarn, fir firm quirn stirn
 Bo boz born corn torn, bu bur burn turn spurn
 Ca car carp bark warp sharp
 Uer vers, Wo worz, Cu cur curs.
 Ca cart dart hart part quart wart smart swart
 Da ash dash lash, ra rath gna gnash
 Di dir dirt. Fort sozt short, hu hur hurt
 Fre fresh, Fi ish fish
 Gu gush rush blush brush crush push tush
 Ca cask mask task,, Des desk, hu hus husk musk
 Fri frir frist wrist. Mu mus must rust
 Ga gas gasp hasp cusp wasp. Ri ris riss criss
 Ca cast hast fast last wast tast vast chast
 Be bes best, je jest rest nest west pest chest wrest
 Fi fis fist list wist, cocos cost host lost moist post
 Du dus dust lust must rust

The reason
 of this difference
 I shewed
 before

Ba rat rast. Ke ket kett. Ti tit titl spitt. Ru rut rust
 Ba atb bath, fa faith hath laith saith wozath
 Wi ith wozth do oth doth moth mowth fouth fi outh
 Thru thrust thra thrash, thze thresly, thro throng
 Cha thwait thwaits.

Tel me now in truth how rich art thou,
 What hast thou that is thy own?
 A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,
 Both bridle and saddle, and chld in the cradle,
 (But no bag of gold, house or free-hold,
 My coyn is but snail, find it who shall,
 For I know this my self it is all but pelt)
 Both Cow and Calfe, you know not yett half,
 She doth ye'ld me milk, her skin soft as silk,
 I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp,
 A Cup and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
 With a pot of good drink, full to the brink,
 And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park,
 Thus much haste, may serve for riste,
 And so I must end, no vain word to spend.

CHAP. VIII

TEaching words ending first in three, then in foure consonants; containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practice for reading the same,

Ca cat caught naught taught
 Ci eight be bright wright. Si sight bright
 Bi bought ought fought wrought sought
 Ru rug rugl rugles
 Wel betch welch. Fi al fitch mitch pilch (ble
 An amb ambl bramble. fere scremb. Ni nimbl wome
 Fu funn fumbll shumbll. Ni nim numph (pump
 Am amp ampl scrampl crampl. Tem templ. Pa
 Pa

Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp poms, Pumps
 Bla blanch branch panch. Ben bench, wri wringh
 Ca ran candle handle. Spran sprendl
 Pa man mantl. Spran sprantl. Grun gruntl
 Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep deyt
 Ca can camp campst stampst. Tem tempt stum
 Ci kin kindle spindle. Bu bun bundl (stumpst)
 An ankl. wri wrinkle sprinkle. An unkle
 Pan mangl tangl wrangl. Mi mingl singl
 Ga gar garb garbl marbl werble. Cu caur curdl
 Ci circ circle
 Fa far fardl. Sir girdl. Pu hur hurdl
 Gar gargl. Pu pur purple. Ki kir kirt mirtl
 Cu furtl. wo woꝝ world, Cu cur curld
 Ca cast castl Wa wrastl. Chi thistl. Ju jugl
 Da dash dast lastt washt. Pu push pusht rusht
 As askaskt. Cla lasp clasp
 Ca catch watch scratch. It itch witch.

For (a) here
 many put (au)
 We may put
 (a) before (u)
 not pronounc-
 ed

Len length strength. Eight weight weights, worlds
 Pand handl handls. Windls hardls girdls. Turtles

Words ending
 in four conso-
 nants most of
 them being the
 plural number.

As I went throrow the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a
 queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet & my gay
 girdle of gold & purple. Then I sought how I might wrastle out; but
 I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at the length by
 strength of mine arms and legs I wrought my self out; but did catch
 a cough, and caught a wrinch in mine ancle, and a scratch on my
 mouth: but now I am taught whilest I am in this world, how to
 wrastle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first Book.



The second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly, and
certainly any long and hard word of many syllables
with rules for the true writing of any word

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set downe the words of Art used in this
Treatise, with other necessary rules and observations, e-
specially words of one syllable, both for true writing and
reading.

Master.

I divide your
syllables for
you, untill you
have rules of
division, and
then I leave
you to your
rule, look not
at any exact
definitions but
at such de-
scriptions as
are fit for chil-
dren. I make
a letter for
laineſſe,
high exactly
none but a
xe of brea-
king.

DO you think your ſelfe ſuf-fi-ci-ent-ly in-ſtruit-ed
to ſpell and read di-ſtinct-ly any word of one ſyl-
lable that now we may proceed to teach rules for the
true and eaſie diſiſion of any word of many ſyllables.

Schol. Sir, I do not well underſtand what you
mean by a ſyllable.

Ma. A ſyl-la-ble is a perfect ſound made of ſo ma-
ny letters as we ſpell together, as in di-vi-fi-on you
ſee are four ſyl-la-bles.

Schol. How many letters make a ſyllable?

Ma. Any num-ber un-der nine; As I do ſay that
welch Knight brought ſtrength.

Schol. What letters make a ſyllable?

Ma. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny, e-vil,
i-doll, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol.

Schol. But Sir, I sometimes find two vowels together in one syllable : what shall I do with them?

Ma. You must then call them a * **Dipthong**, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Dipthong?

Ma. No ; * none that are fully sounded, but these: ai, ei, oi au, eu, ou, ee ; as in say, either, coin, taught, cunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find you must joyn together, except in some proper names, as in Beer-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el: so in see-eth, a-gree-ing, and in such words where a syllable begins with (e oi) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no dipthongs, and therefore may not be ioyned

Dipthong.

* Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound is called a dipthong.

* For when one is little sounded I call them improper dipthongs. Ae, Oe, in Latine words, made a dipthong.

Schol. Yet do I find ja, je, ji, jo ju, va, ve, vi vo, vu, joyned together, as in James, Jesus, join, Judas, value, verily, visit, vow : I pray you are they then no dipthongs?

Ma. No: for i and v, joyned with a vowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants as A-hi-jah, Vulture.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Consonant.

Ma. I mean all the other letters except the vowels, which can spell nothing without some of the vowels, as take (e) out of strength, strength will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word, yet it is none of the vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel, but when they be consonants they differ; for (y) is also a consonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a syllable, with the vowel, as in yet, you; so yet differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in ma-
up

my words before; you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded?

Not sounded

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses: The first and chiefest is, to draw the syllable long: as he is made, mad,

A mil dam a shrekod dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.

A great gap, gape wide.

Spare the spar. Beware of war.

Feed until thou shalt well fed.

You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.

He hid the ore hide.

It is a mile to the mil.

A little pin, my flesh doth pine.

A branch of fir is good for the fire.

Ador sitteth on the door.

Toss the Ball, rose the wool.

You have a dot on your nose, and you dore.

Rud is not rude.

A run of wine, a tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second use?

Ma. It changeth the sound of some letters: But this use with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder then you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Ma. Yes, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people; neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts, I will set down afterward, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters; and you better able to use them.

CHAP.

In this second when (e) is long it is commonly doubled and made a diphthong.

Make your scholars very perfect in these and then you may try them in other the like.

Letters not pronounced.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you shall easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Master. **I**f you diligently observe these things, you can not erre in any word of one syllable : therefore I will proceed to the divisions of syllables, which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest or hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure ; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward. And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work ?

Ma. Briefly it is this ; Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ra-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels : and above seven syllables, I remember no word.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule: for in these words you have, brief, are more vowels then syllables.

Ma. It is well observed, therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Ma. Three, the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we find

(i) in chief, not the last (e) in many of them.

Schol. What is the second exception?

Ma. The second is that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then you have two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Ma. No, for I have told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception.

Ma. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Ma. Yes, after (q) alwayes is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, quean, quick, and sometime after (g) as in Gaulter, language, otherwise never, unless we say that in words ending in (ven) as Hea-ven, e-ven, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them.

CH AP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly, the longest and hardest English word that you shall find.

Schol. I have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it, yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Ma. Mark then these rules following; and thou shalt never fail; The first is, if you have two vowels come together, both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following; as in try-al, mu-tu-al, say-ing, tri-umph, Ephra-im. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled,

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, ac-cord, ad-der, letter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ces-si-ty, &c. except when they are needlessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummies, hilles, whippes, craggs, for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Ma. When naming a thing, we speak of more then one, as one whip, we call it the singular number, because it speaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number because it speaketh of more then one.

Schol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Ma. (a) You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except in compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Ma. When two severall words which we call simple words are joyned together, as in save-gard two syllables; not sa-ve-gard three syllables: because (b) it is made or compounded of two severall words, save and guard: so where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-ness, wise-ly; where you must note, that if the last part be an addition onely, and signifie nothing, as (c) ness in lameness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cists; the reason is because (x) hath the sound of (d) two consonants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two divers consonants betwixt two vowels?

Ma. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joyned, for those that begin a word, must begin a syl-

Double Consonants.

The plural number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring Scholars to present practice.

One Consonant.

a Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a consonant.

b We call that simple, that is not compounded.

c The simple will keep the same letters as when he was simple.

d I therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

Two consonants.

table in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants that may begin a word, and therefore be joynd?

Ma. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example; as *blesse*, *crew*, *lap*, *creep*, *draw*, *dwell*, *flame*, *fret*, *glass*, *grace*, *know*, *play*, *praise*, *scab*, *shall*, *skip*, *slow*, *smart*, *snew*, *spend*, *squib*, *stand*, *sway*, *that*, *trap*, *twain*, *when*, *wrought*.

Schol. I pray you now give examples how these may be joynd in words of mo syllables.

Ma. Mark then diligently there, *re-store*, not thus, *ref-tore*, because (s) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus *rest-ore*, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in *re-fraine*, *ex-crable*, and such like: but in *god-ly*, *sel-dome*, *trumpet*, *lod-ged*, *mor-ning*, &c. the middle consonants must be divided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn.) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again you may not spell thus, *lodg-ed*, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more
consonants.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word.

Ma. Yea, altogether: for, as many consonants as can, must be joynd and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Ma. Three and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more: they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure, which three may be joynd

Ma.

Ma. They are all set down in the beginning of the first Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainnesse sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have any ordinary English word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, spilt, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol. Give an example, for dividing of these words wherein many Consonants come together.

Ma. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught: As for this word constrain, you must not say co-nstrain, or cons-train, or const-rain, or constr-ain, but con-strain, because (ns) cannot begin a syllable, (str) can, therefore it must begin it: so im-ploy, King-dom, de-stru-ction, ac-know-ledge, trans-gress, &c. And this Rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every consonant must go to this syllable rather than that. But still look, as before, that some compound words must be markt, as mis-like, dis-like, trans-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. which if they had been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-slike, di-slike, tran-spose, as ye have learned, because in composition every word must have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But, Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: speak-ing, strength-en-ing, otherwise then you have taught. Object.

Ma. I know it well: yet because if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules, (which were to bring a needless oppression on childrens memories) & the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word: therefore follow them without fear or doubt: And thus may you, by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly & with

judgement, any English word that can be laid before you.

Ans.

Schol. Although all men will grant that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as are of years able to discern, yet many will not easily beleve that little children can conceive them, and make use of them; and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Ma. But experience hath taught the contrary, for a child of an ordinary capacity, will, & hath easily conceived these rules, being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of Art here used are not aboue eight in all; the most of them I would have the child learn, while he is learning to spell, in the first book, as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there, & rules here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable successe: therefore I wish that no man with a prejudicate opinion, do reject them, before he hath made tryall upon some ordinary wits, but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Schollars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefeft necessity & use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and other observations for true writing: if your child be very young & dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to contain & use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no, nor some of the former, yet whiles he reads them he learneth as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers, yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

ing any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainnesse sake, than otherwise I might, knowing that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word, of those letters *Of (e) in the end of a word* which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Schol. **I** Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word, is not pronounced: beside that, it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters: I pray which are they?

Ma. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the Vowels go before; as an eu in ou, acic ocuc, agug; so in ug, ig; as in hau, have, leu leve lou love; so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive; so c with out e is sounded like k, as in accord; but with e like f, as in place, race; so lic, lice, truc, truce; also ag age, stag stage, so cag cage, hug huge, deluge, so hang, strange, string, fringe, so larg large; in most of which e doth also draw the syllables long, as you saw in ag, age, hug, huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as badg, crudg. So it is also when e, i, o before g, as leg; ledg, rig, ridg, log, lodg, which vowels before g are never long, except in lieg, sieg, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have used e in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Ma.

Here u with e hath the sound of a consonant. And ce as se: And when short words end in e, we use to add k.

* Especially
after i and u,
as in espy, ar-
gue.

Whereas some
would make
such words, as
able two syllab-
les, and that
e in the end
makes bl to be
as it were a
syllable, I can
see no reason
for it.

Ma. We see it indeed often, but rather of custome,
(as they say) for * beauty than of necessity; as after i,
but not after y, as in bie, by, or after two consonants,
or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe,
sonne, whereas the learned languages neither dou-
ble the consonant, nor use such e as the Latine say,
mel, as ros, we melle, asse, rosse. And sometimes we use
not e when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall
shall, yet we use as longer without e, then asse with
it, yet sometimes we use e after two consonants, to
draw the syllable long, for difference sake, principally,
if the end of them be l, as in cradl, ladd, least they
should be pronounced short like cradl, ladd, which some
men would distinguish by doubling dd, as saddl; but
it is both unufal & needlesse to write bibbl and childd,
to make them differ from bible and child. And some
pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, short, others
blinde, finde, binde, with e long, which e if we should
write after some words, it would utterly overthrow
the naturall sound, as if we should write hang with e
thus hange, we must pronounce it like strange; and
hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in han-
ger, stranger. So words sounding, as long, song,
and ending in ing, as reading, writing: if they should
have e, would sound like fringe, hinge, as swing
him in a rope, swing him with a rod, which must
not be written with dg, frindge, as some think, as
the former example shew, as these words fringed,
linged, where d is never written.

Schol. If this be custom without reason, what
certainty should I hold?

Ma. Although it were good and easie, both for our
Country Learners, and for strangers: that certain
Rules were known and practised, (which thing
might

might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in us to perform: I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which we have, then to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect: And let this admonition serve for all custom in the rest.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e) either not at all, or but little pronounced. A letter not pronounced.

Ma. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them: Mark them therefore as they follow; (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, roar, boat, &c. where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, Beast, best, breast, brest, goad, god, coast, cost: as if you write brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word, year, ycer, yere, is diversly written; yet we say, be-a-ri-tude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but crea-ture; and in foreign proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-a, Bo-az.

The joining of these kind of vowels may be called improper diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

(e) Is not pronounced in George, Truth. (e)

(i) In shield, field, priest, chief, brief, thrive, grieve, siege, maist, Master, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marvel, relief, grief, brief, adiew, interfier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit. (i)

(o) In people, bloud, floud, yeoman, jeopardy. (o)

(u) In guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guide, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, synagogue. (u)

(b) In lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt, bdelium. (b)

(c) In back, pack, deck, peck, lick, stick, rock, knock, huck, luck. And all alike, for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in acle, ecle, ilce, ocle, ule, (c)

Scho.

Schol. Why may we not say that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as (c) ?

Ma. It differeth not much which; for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long, as in bake, cake, seek, speak, like, look, Duke, yet these that we make short, the Latine make the same sound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, lack, neck, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) (g) In sign, resign, ensign, flegm, raign, soveraign, Galcoign.

(h) (h) In Christ, myrth, Ghost, John, whole, scholar, Ennuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, chrystal, Rhene, Rhenish, Rhetorick, abominable, melancholy. So in forreign proper names, as Thomas, Achiah, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichii, Chios, Aristarchus; so these that end in arch, as Monarck; but in the beginning, seldom, as Arckangel, therefore commonly wrote Arkangel.

(gh) (gh) Comming together, except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site, but in the end of a word some Countries sound them fully, others not at all; as some say plough, slough, bough, others plou, slou, bou, thereupon some write burrough, some burrow, but truest is both to write and pronounce them.

n (n) In solemn, hymn.

p (p) In Psalm, receipr, accompr.

r (r) In Isle.

c (c) Is always written, but little sounded before ch, when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich, which, much; in which, custom hath prevailed against rules: But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with ch, then

then tis not written, as in arch, reproach, cooch, belch, bench, &c.

Here again observe, that custom hath prevailed against reason, else why should a be written in boar, boat, rather then dore, dore, i in fruit, rather then in brute? But to know how to write them, and when, you shall find all that may breed doubt, set down in the Table at the end of the Book, where you may ask counsel; as your doubts shall arise, and not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Schol. You told me you would observe something more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Ma. Well remembred: it is this, words ending in es, are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular by adding s; for where it is needfull to use e in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needfull to use es in the plural, as in jewels, engines: except the singular end in a vowel, or in w put for u as flies, pies, toes, crows. Therefore you shall find hands, things, words, more usuall in craft writers, then handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both wayes be common; and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures, and not by writing them being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, cures, which is needles, though usuall, unlesse it be sometime for difference of words, as to make Sonnes differ from the Latine word Sons.

S. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number then in the singular?

M. Prae sometime, as when the singular number endeth ee ch ge dg se or sh; as in graces places churches cages hedges noses fishes, and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel.

In such rules of writing, you must not only understand the first original word, but all derivations rising from them. Note, that e long sounded, not in se, nor sea is always written with ee of the plural number.

sell. Note also that if the singular number end in f, it is turned into the plural into v, as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

S. Do all words of the plural number end in es;

M. No, for we may say lice mice men brethren oxen teeth feet kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and plural are both one, as one sheep, ten sheep one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

S. What is the first thing next to be learned?

e and o.

* Which Grammarians call the second person.

ph.

M. You shall find some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee dooe &c. but *as thee, when we speak unto one and the otherwise, and so must their pronounciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly that ph is as much as f, and is used only in words borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick Prophet Phillip Phehice, for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters, beside those before mentioned, have not alwayes one and the same sound, as th is commonly sounded as in these words, thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in these words following, that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus, and in words of more then one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing; as father, breached, breakest, farthest, seething.

Like (h) the Greek th which only Scholars understand.
gi and ge.
* The first sort are sounded like the last
like the

Also g when e or i follow, brings great hardnesse to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, ge most often sounded, as je in agent. George, gentle, gentile, except in these words, together, get, bragged, target,

target, burgenness, geld, gew, gnaw, geran, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eger, sugar. And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, giny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon, and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangeth, hanging. Some men think that these few words might be thus differently written, a child's gig, a Scottish jig, a gil of a fish, and a jil of wine; but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable, therefore to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi is always written with g, and write je always with j, saving in these words that you shall find writ with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written, as it pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition, otherwise why should Jermaine be written otherwise then the first syllable in Germain? or Jesse rather then Gesse? And this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced, and made to be two different names, which is most like to be at the first but one; yea, I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

Moreover, ti before on, is pronounced as si, as in redemption, except s or x go before t, as question, adustion mixtion; and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian, except when a syllable beginning with a vowel, is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pite, or est to losti, it is pitying, lostiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing, is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si, &c. &c.

sell. Note also that if the singular number end in f, it is turned into the plural into v, as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

S. Do all words of the plural number end in es;

M. No, for we may say lice mice men brethren oxen
teeth feet kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and plural are both one, as one sheep, ten sheep
one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

S. What is the first thing next to be learned?

e and o.

* Which Grammarians call the second person.

ph.

M. You shall find some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee dooe &c. but *as thee, when we speak unto one and the otherwise, and so must their pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly that ph is as much as f, and is used only in words borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick Propheet Phillip Pheice, for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters, beside those before mentioned, have not alwayes one and the same sound, as th is commonly sounded as in these words, thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in these words following, that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus, and in words of more then one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing; as father, breached, breakest, farthest, seething.

Like (θ) the Greek th which only Scholars understand.

gi and ge.

* The first sort are sounded like the Latin g, the

like the

Also g when e or i follow, brings great hardnesse to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, ge most often sounded, as je in agent. George, gentle, gentile, except in these words, together, get, bragged, target,

target, burgenness, geld, gew, gnaw, geran, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eger, sugar. And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, beginning, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, giny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon, and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangerth, hangest, hanging. Some men think that these few words might be thus differently written, a child's gig, a Scottish jig, a gil of a fish, and a jil of wine; but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable, therefore to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi is always written with g, and write je always with j, saving in these words that you shall find writ with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written, as it pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition, otherwise why should Jermine be written otherwise then the first syllable in Germain? or Jesse rather then Gesse? And this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced, and made to be two different names, which is most like to be at the first but one; yea, I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

Proceder, ti before on, is pronounced as si, as in redemption, except s or x go before t, as question, adustion mixtion; and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian, except when a syllable beginning with a vowel, is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pite, or est to losti, it is pitying, lostiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing, is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si, &c.

oz si, oz both ; as in science ; therefore many words that are meerly English, are almost left indifferent, as some write fausser, some fauset, others faucet ; so pincer, oz piners, bullace oz bullasse, some bulleis, cissers oz cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as seat, serve, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before n and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, oz any other made of them by derivation oz composition ; as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite ; citation, incitation ; and so in other. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c, so it is after a in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, chafe ; oz when s is sounded like z, as amase, words beginning with trans, be always written with s, and circum with c, as transfer, circumstance ; for other exceptions, see the Table.

That is, by adding some-
to the begin-
ning or end.

s often like z.
as in Brazier.

ci, ti, xi.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi before on, mark that ci and xi are seldom, as suspicion, complexion : si more often as in those that end in cation, cession, onfion, cursion, fission, sension, gression, hension, fesion, mission, passion, pression, pusion, rision, fession, swasion, version, vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What is there to be observed ?

Ma. That divers others words of the same pronunciation, by changing their signification, change also their writing, as the Reign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, and the rain falleth.

Two men came to me, their minds are there.

Wait on men, and sell it by weight.

Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.

The Sun shineth, my son cryeth.

Divers writing
of the same
sound.

Stand

Stand still here, that thou may hear.
A true Prophet bringeth much profit.
I heard that which was hard.

This Mil-write cannot write.

Some men have a great sum of money.

Sometimes we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come, combate, custome, some, son, &c.

o before m or n.

The proper names written Se-me or Soam

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (f) sometimes like (z) as we use this use: And when (i) doth so come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or consonant, as Jehoiadah for Jehojadah.

The same writing of divers sounds.

Sometime we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense; as (w) is written for (u) as in brown or broun, but especially in the end of a word.

Yet do now, how differ in sound from know, blow.

The same writing in a divers sense.

And therefore I see no reason why now and how might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou, hou; that so, to make a difference between these words, to bow a bow, or sow for the sow, we might write to bow a bou, to sow for the sou; and so out and ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sound in words differing in signification, as the * heart of the Hart panteth.

* Which some write hart.

A fowl can flie ober a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammer.

The right ear: Ear thy land for an ear of corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometimes a word is diversly written, and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or entent, enform; so bottel, bottle; yerck or jerk, Jayl or Goal. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, ranfie, or money, journey, ransey. So words ending in (or) short, may be indifferently written

Divers sounds and writings in the same sense.

written with (or) or (our) as honor, favour, or honor, favour; except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Further you must mark, that words of more then one syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, frivolous; but words of one syllable with us, as trus or trusts.

(or)
* (like, que)
when you
have a word
derived of a
Latine word,
which endeth
in (cus) write
(like) as in
publike from
publicus; but
when in a
word that is
derived from
a latine word
ending in quis
write que, as
oblique, from
obliquus: but
traffique with
que, because
it is French.

But * to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike, when in (que) as oblique, being of one sound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence, most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write publick, because we say publication; for (c) and (k) here be both one: so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true Writing, is to know when to write (y) or (i) the vowel, wherein almost so many men, so many minds; some will have it before certain letters, others when it cometh in a diphthong; but more reason they have, which write it when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly, it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although other where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before Psalm, and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Ma. Well remembered: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a Scholar. The answer is this; That word is borrowed from the Syrians, and they joyn consonants that our English

English tongue doth not, *Mnason*, *Ptolemy*, *Rhodius*, *stenes*, signifying the four fore-teeth, *Pneuma*, a spirit or breath, *Cnins* bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names and Latine words, that are not usual in English, as *fons*, *aruns*, *falx*, *arx*; in proper names, *alz*, *anz*, *aiz*; &c. Thus *alb* is of the Latines: We use also in Latine *Stilata*, not used in English: We use also to contract words in English, as hang'd for hanged.

Schol. have I no more to observe for distinct reading?

Ma. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense, where (in) in the former word, as (cense) in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must observe also, those which we call *points or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half moon, noteth a small stay; two prick thus (:) make a longer stay; and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended.

* The points are thus called
(,) a Comma
(:) Colon.
(.) a Period.

When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?)

(?) an Interrogation.

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus () as, teach me (I pray you) to read.

() a parenthesis.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know that short kind of writing used in some words, as a strike over any vowel for m or n, as mā for man, cō for con, ŷ for the, ŷ for that, ŷ for thou, w for with, &c. for and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending

Called Breviations.

in

in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as thintent for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, * th' intent.

* Called apostrophes.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge : as also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X for ten. L for fifty, C for a hundred, D for five hundred, M for a thousand. Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L for Lord, LL for Lords; B for Bishop, BB for Bishops.

Capital letters

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Most. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it may be by imitating the barbarous speech of your Countrey people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any like. Some people speak thus; The mill standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnar, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griff for grass, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, ascard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hase for half, sample for example, parfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, carcher for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and suster, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation & writing.

We use to put (n) to the word, as mine for my, when the next word beginneth with a vowel, to avoid a gaping sound.

So do they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

And a nox, a nals, my naunt, thy uncle, for an ox, als, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unicee for unity, not (id) for (ed) as uni ti

united for united, which is Scottish : And some ignorantly write a cup a wine, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers ?

Ma. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Countrey terms in writing ?

M. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the northern man writing to his private neighbour, may say, My lathie standeth near the Kirk garch, for my barn standeth near the Churchyard. But if he should write publickly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English ?

Ma. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practise, which although this you have learned, will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (though you have never any other teacher) yet for your more cheerful proceeding, I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master, until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lord's blessing. And it shall I appose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. VIII.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to appose one another.

When your Scholars first learn this chapter, let one read the questions, and another the Answer.

When your Scholars appose one the other, let the Answerer answer without book.

John. **W**ho will adventure his credit with me in apposing for the victory?

Rob. I will never refuse you, nor any in our Form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

Joh. How spell you lo? Rob. l, o.

Joh. Spell of. Rob. o, f.

Joh. Spell from. Rob. f, r, o, m.

Joh. How write you people? Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell, for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

Joh. What use hath(o), for you give it no sound?

Rob. True; yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learn'd, where(o) is not pronounc'd.

Joh. Are there any more of them.

Rob. Pra many: I will repeat them, if you will.

Joh. No, that would be over long. But tell me, why pronounce you not(e) in the end of people?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end then serveth it.

Rob. We have learned two principal uses: one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h, a, e, spelleth hat, but h, a, e, is hate.

Joh. How spell you Jesus? Rob. J, e, s, u, s.

I know you that this is not written with ge?

Rob. Because it is not in the Table at the end of my book: all that be written with g, e, be there; and our Master taught us, that all other of that sound, must be written with Je.

John

Joh. How write you Circle? Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e.

Joh. Nay, now you miss: for if you look but into the Table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me.

Rob. I confess mine error, therefore I will try if I can requite it. What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h.

Joh. Branch

Rob. Nay, but you should put in (u)

Joh. That skilleth not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell y. u might. Joh. m, i, g, h, t.

Rob. Why put y. u in (gh) for m, i, t, c spelleth mice.

Joh. True; but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b) what consonants may follow? Joh. Only (l) or (r)

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the first Book.

R. And which will follow (g)? Joh. l, n, or r.

Rob. How prove you it?

Joh. Because g, l, a spels gla, g, n, a gna, & g, r, a gra.

Rob. When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be?

Joh. We have them before twice set down; besides, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to str, put a, and it spelleth stra, but bra will spell nothing, because br cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. Doth not str. spell stra?

Joh. It spelleth nothing without a vowel.

Rob. How many syllables are in Rewarded?

Joh. Three. Rob. How prove you that.

Joh. Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Rob. How divide you them.

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Make your
Scholar read
over this Dia-
logue often,
until he can
do it as readi-
ly, and pro-
nounce it, as
naturally, as if
he spake with
our book.

R. Why put you w to a ?

J. Because it is a consonant between two vowels.

R. And why divide you r and d ?

J. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

R. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this admonition ?

J. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, a, d, ad ; then take the next, m, o, mo ; then put them together, admo ; so spell, and put to the third, admoni ; and so until you come to the end.

R. What if a man should bid you write this word ?

J. I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo, admo, then join unto that ni, admoni, and so the rest, admoni, admonition.

R. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables ?

J. My master doth sometime practise us in harsh counterfeit syllables, to teach all the five vowels, as in thrangh, threugh, tring, trough, truang. Vrasht, wresht, wriht, wroht, wruht. Yarmble, yeimble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waigh, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

R. What if you cannot tell what vowel to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it ? as if you should write from, and know not whether you should write it with a (2 o).

J. I would try it with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from : now I have it.

R. But Good-man Taylor our Clerk, when I went to School with him, taught me to sound these vowels oth'wise than (me thinks) you do.

J. How was that ?

R. I remember he taught me these syllables thus :

for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bad, bid, bile, bode, bude, founding a bed to lie upon, as to bid or command, and bid as bide long, as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three vowels, e, i, u, are very corruptly, and ignorantly taught by many unskillful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latine tongue.

Let the unskillful teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good Scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables

J. You say true; for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, see, si, so, sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (e) should be sounded like the (sa) and (su) as to (sue) one at the Law.

R. But let me return to appose you: How were you taught to find the natural sound of consonants?

J. By the speech of a Stutterer or Stammerer, as to observe how he labourerth to * find the first letter of a word; as if the Stammerer should pronounce Lord; before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other consonants.

* For letters were first devised according to sound.

R. How many ways can you express this sound si?

J. Only three; si, ci and xi, or xi which is (si).

R. Now have you erred as well as I: for (ci) before a vowel, doth commonly sound (si) and now I will give you over for this time; but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein I will deal with.

J. Do your worst, I will provide likewise for you, and never give you over, until I have gotten the victory; for I take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob.

R. I am of your mind ; for I have heard our Master say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memorie, and hath many other commedities. But now let us look unto our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

John. Nay, by your leave, we shall first read o-
ver again all that we have learned, with the Preface,
Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margents
of our Books, which we omitted before, because
they were too hard, for we shall go no further, be-
fore we be perfect in this.

The End of the second Book.

A short Catechism.

What Religion do you profess?
Christian Religion.

A^{cts} 12. 16.
Rom. 10. 9. 10.
A^{cts} 4. 12.

What is Christian Religion?

*It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things
which are commanded and taught us by God in the holy Scriptures.*

Which call you the Holy Scriptures?

2 Tim. 3. 16.
17.
Deut. 4. 35.
and 6. 4.

*The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New
Testament?*

Doth the Scripture, or word of God contain in it all points
of true Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of
a Christian? *Yea.*

Ephes 4. 6.
2 Tim. 1. 17.
John 4. 24.
1 John 5. 7.
Mat. 3. 16, 19.
Mark 8. 15.
1 John 5. 7.
Psalm 19. 1. 7.
and 29. 3, 4, 5.
Rom. 1. 19.
and 10. 18.

Tell me then from this Scripture, how many Gods there be?
One.

What is God?

*An everl. st ng Spirit, Immortal, Invisib le, most strong and only
wise.*

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Work, Word and Spirit.

Who created the World?

God.

Whereof

Whereof did he create it?

Of nothing, and that by his word.

Who made you?

God the Father.

How did he create you?

In holiness and righteousness.

Why were you thus created?

To glorifie God.

Are you able to do th's of your self?

No.

Why so?

Because I am a sinner.

How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?

By the Fall of Adam?

What was his sin?

Disobedience against God, in eating of the forbidden fruit.

How came it to pass that you are become a sinner in Adam?

Because he was the father of mankind.

How do you prove that you are a sinner?

By the testimony of mine own conscience, and by the Law of God.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.

How many be there?

Ten.

Hehearse them.

1. Then God spake all these words, and said, I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage; Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

Exod. 20.

2. Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the father upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my Commandments.

3. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

4. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou and thy son, in thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger

get

Heb. 11. 6.

Gen. 1. 1.

1 Cor. 2. 6.

Ephes. 4. 24.

Rom. 11. 26.

Gen. 1. 27.

Rom. 3. 10.

1 Joh. 1. 8.

Rom. 5. 12.

Gal. 3. 19.

Psal. 19. 7.

ger that is within thy gate. For in six days the Lord made heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no murder.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours house: thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his Ass, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment or Preface?

A Preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first Table?

Four.

How many of the second?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?

My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you.

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Mat. 22. 39.

Are you to use these Commandments as prayers?

No, because they be not petitions but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed

No.

Why?

Ephes. 2. 3.

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour.

Rom. 3. 10.

To what end serveth the Law?

Gal. 3. 1.

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a Rule ever after of the well ordering of our lives.

Prov. 2. 18.

Gal. 3. 10.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternall destruction both of body and soul.

Rom. 6. 23.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved?

Yes.

How?

By Jesus Christ.

John 1. 12.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, perfect God, and perfect man.

Mat. 3. 17.

Could there no other meaner person be found in Heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it?

Rom. 9. 5

Iſa. 9. 6.

Heb. 1. 6.

No verily.

Must he needs be God and man?

Yes.

Why?

Heb. 2. 14.

& 9. 22.

First, because he must die for us, and God cannot die, therefore he must be man.

1 Pet. 1. 19.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only man, he could not; therefore he must be also God.

How did he save us.

Heb. 4. 15.

1 Pet. 3. 18.

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me. And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

Mat. 7. 23.

& 25. 45.

No, there are a number that shall have their part in Hell with the Devil and his Angels.

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?

Gal. 3. 26.

Iohn 1. 12.

Only such as truly believe.

What is faith.

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation in Christ alone.

Mat. 16. 17.

Has every man this Faith in himself?

No, for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

How is faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit. Rom. 10. 17.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the Word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath the true and saving faith, or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith?

A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word and his people.

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2.

Acts 2. 37.

Heb. 11. 7.

Pſal. 119. 103.

Rehearse the sum of your faith.

1 Iohn 3. 14.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under

Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty: from thence he shall come to judge both the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. *Amen.*

How many parts be there of this Creed?

Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening faith, as of the Sacraments and Prayer: and first, what is a Sacrament?

Rom. 4. 11.

A Sacrament is a seal and a pledge of those benefits of my salvation, which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two

Which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

The Lord Jesus.

Mat. 26. 26.

1 Cor. 11. 23.

To what end?

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament

Two.

What be they?

The sign, and the thing signified.

Gen. 17. 11.

Rom. 4. 11.

John 3. 5.

Mark 16. 16.

In Baptism, which is the sign signifying?

Water.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?

Acts 2. 38.

By Baptism I am received into the family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same.

What do you profess in Baptism?

To die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

Rom. 6. 3.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen?

Bread and Wine.

What do they signify?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

Mat. 26. 26. 27

1 Cor. 11. 23.

24. 25.

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body to become mine; so doth my soul receive withal Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christ's flesh, blood and bone?

No;

No; the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine, because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body & Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my body?

It is a figurative speech used in the Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Passeeover, and yet it is not the Covenant, nor the Passeeover, but a sign of it. Gen. 17, 10, 11.
Exod. 12, 11.

How do you eat Christs Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually and by faith.

Are all persons without exception to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord? John 6. 63.

No.

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting. Tit. 3. 10.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

He must prove and examine himself.

Wherein must he examine himself.

1. What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion and especially in this matter of the Sacrament. 1 Cor. 11. 28.

2. Whether he hath true faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men. Heb. 12. 14.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves.

Yea,

Who be they?

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past, as hypocrites, evill men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word, and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment. 1 Cor. 11. 30.
2 Chron. 30.
18, 19.

What is the other help you have to increase faith?

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory, & our comfort. Eom 8. 26.
1 John 5. 14.
Plal. 50. 14, 15
John 16. 23.

To whom must we pray?

To God only.

In whose name?

In the name of Jesus Christ.

Then may you not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saints or Angels?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise, or Example in the Scripture for it.

Mat. 6. 9.

How must we pray?

As Christ hath taught me, saying,

Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day, our daily bread, And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; For thine is the Kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever. *Amen.*

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six; Three concerning the Glory of God, and three our own necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or introduction to Prayer.

What are these words, For thine is the Kingdom, the power, and the glory for ever.

The conclusion of the Prayer.

Psal. 116. 12,

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thanksgiving.

13.

Is it enough that you thank him with your lips?

No, but I must be obedient to his Law and Commandments, which grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary observations of a Christian.

Prov. 2. 23, 26

1 Pet. 1. 15.

Ephes. 5. 16.

Gen. 24. 63.

Gen. 18. 19.

Deut. 6. 7.

Col. 3. 1.

Heb. 13. 16.

Col. 3. 5.

Mat. 16. 24.

Lam. 1. 10.

Dan. 9. 3, 4.

THAT we keep a narrow watch over our heart, words and deeds continually.

2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, carelessly, and unprofitably spent.

3 That once in the day (at the least) private prayer and meditation be used.

4 That care be had to do and receive good in company.

5 That our family be with diligence and regard instructed, watched over, and governed.

6 That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of the world than must needs.

7 That we stir up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints.

8 That we give not the least bridle to wandering lusts & affections.

9 That we prepare our selves to bear the cross by what means it shall please God to exercise us.

10 That we bestow some time, not only in the morning for our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

11 That

11 That we look dayly for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ Tit. 2. 13.
for our deliverance out of this life.

12 That we use (as we shall have opportunity) at least, as we James 5. 14.
shall have necessity, to acquaint our selves with some godly and
faithful person, with whom we may confer about our Christian
Estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning of Gods grace in us.

13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life, Eccles. 7. 4
their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below, the Phil. 1. 23.
more to conte in the world, and to continue our longing after the
life to come: And that we meditate and muse often of our own
death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave,
and all our glory put off, which will serve to beat down the pride
of life in us.

14 That we read something dayly in the holy Scriptures, for
the further increase of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive a- Deut. 17. 19.
gainst all sin, and especially against the special sins and corrupti- Psal. 1. 2.
ons of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured Nehem. 9. 38.
the Lord, and raised up most guiltiness to our own conscience; 2 Chro. 34. 21.
and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued. 1 Pet. 1. 14.

16 That we mark how sin dieth, and is weakened in us, and that
we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions
of sin.

17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our 2 Pet. 2. 20,
affections to the liking of Gods Word, and all the holy exercises 2 L. 22.
of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising of the Rev. 1. 4.
same in our lives and conversations: that we prepare our selves Jam. 1. 18, 22.
before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by Eccles. 5. 1.
our selves, or with others, and so make our daily profit in religion.

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits Ephes. 5. 20.
and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19 That we exercise our faith by taking comfort and delight 2 Tim. 1. 8.
in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ, and the fruition
of Gods presence in his glorious blessed kingdom.

20. Lastly, that we make not these holy practises of repen-
tance, common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.

A Lmighty God and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our curied state in the clear Glais of thy heavenly Word: so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first parents, conceived in sin, Bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy name (O Lord our God) who, when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of the woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what case we were, and provided a most Sovereign Remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us, not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith, to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the selvation of our souls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts daily increase of true faith and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change. O God, enable us in some good measure to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and chosen us: and thy Son who hath redeemed us from death, and made us heirs of glory: and thy blessed Spirit who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the days of our life. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy, thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickening of us in Christian conversation; we humbly beseech thee, to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue them amongst us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly and zealously, to the glory of thy name, and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our souls through Jesus Christ; To whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever. *Amen.* O my

A Thanksgiving before Meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these Creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and my own comfort in Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving after Meat.

O Lord, feeling my bodie to be refreshed with meat and drink, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me; let it now be my meat to do thy Will, and those works which belong to my dutie, with all cheerfulness and good conscience; that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesus Christ: to whom with thee and the holy Ghost, be all honour, glory and thanksgiving now and ever. *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy poor and wretched Creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us up from the same. We beseech thee, for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharge of our dutie in our vocation; principallie to thy glorie; next to the profit of thy Church and Common-Wealth; and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant dear Father, that we may cheerfully and conscionably do our business and labours, not as Men-Pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherlie eyes, who hath promised a reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations, and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and labours: We beseech thee, O heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that goe like and glidlie we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksome labour which thou for our sins hast poured upon all mankind, may seem to us delectable and sweet. Fulfil now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake, in whose Name we pray, as he himself hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer

A Prayer for the Evening.

Most merciful God and tender Father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making the world for our sakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, in calling us to the knowledge of thy blessed Worke, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commodity; hast also most fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from all dangers both of soul and body, giving us health, food, apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor and miserable life, which many others do want: For these, and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness only and fatherly providence, hast hitherto poured upon, and dost presently poure upon us, and many others, we most humbly thank thee, and praise thy holy Name: beseeching thee that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkness thou hast sent over the earth; so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandments: and now as we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleep of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies, may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord, So be it.

The 119. Psalm.

Blessed are those that are undefiled in their way: and walk in the Law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keep his testimonies, and seek him with their whole heart.

3 For they which do no wickedness, walk in his wayes.

4 Thou hast charged, that we should diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my ways were made so direct, that I might keep thy statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded, while I have respect unto all thy Commandments.

7 I will

7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned the judgments of thy righteousness.

8 I will keep thy Ceremonies: O forsake me not utterly.

The second part.

WHerewith shall a young man cleanse his way? even by ruling himself after thy word.

2 With my whole heart have I sought thee; O let me not go out of thy Commandments.

3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I should not sin against thee.

4 Blessed art thou, O Lord: O teach me thy statutes,

5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgements of thy mouth.

6 I have had as great delight in the way of thy testimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talk of thy Laws, and have respect unto thy ways.

8 My delight shall be in thy statutes, & I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter. 4.

Hear, O ye children, the instruction of a Father, and give ear to learn understanding.

2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my Law.

3 For I was my fathers son; tender and dear in the eyes of my mother.

4 He also taught me, and said unto me, Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my Commandments, and thou shalt live.

5 Get wisdom, get understanding, forget it not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee; love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7 Wisdom is the beginning; get wisdom therefore, and above all possessions get understanding.

Exalt her, and she will exalt thee; she shall bring thee to honour if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament unto thy head: yea, she shall give thee a Crown of glory.

10 Fear my son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be straight; and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not; keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not in the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep, except they have done evil: and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness; they know not wherein they shall fall.

20 My Son, hearken unto my words, encline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midst of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence; for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy wayes be ordered aright,

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

The 1. Psalm.

THe man is blest that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear,
Nor led his life as Sinners do,
nor sat in scorners chair.

2 But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole delight;
And in that Law doth exercise
himself both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth
fast by the rivers side;
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.

4 Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand;
Even so all things shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so;
But as the dust which from the earth
the wind drives to and fro.

6 Therefore shall not the wicked men
in indgement stand upright.
Nor yet the sinners with the just,
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why? the way of godly men
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men
shall quite be over-brown.

The 4. Psalm.

O God that art my righteousness,
Lord hear me when I call;
Thou hast set me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.

2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request.

For unto thee incessantly,
so cry I will not rest.

3 O mortal men, how long will ye
my glory thus despise?

Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 Know ye that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuse;
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart;
And in your chamber quietly,
See you your selves convert.

6 Offer to God the sacrifice
of righteousness I say,
And look that in the living Lord
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and riches do embrace;

But Lord, grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace,

8 For thou thereby shall make my heart
more joyful and more glad
Then they who of their corn and wine,
full great increase have had.

9 In peace therefore lie down will I,
taking my rest and sleep,
For thou only wilt me, O Lord,
alone in safety keep.

The 50. Psalm.

THe mighty God,
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke;
Even from the East,
and so forth to the West.

2 From toward Sion,
which place him liketh best,

God will appear
in beauty most excellent
3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent.

Devouring fire
shall go before his face,
A great tempest
shall round about him trace;
4 Then shall he call
the earth and heavens bright;
To judge his folk
with equity and right;
5 Saying, go ye,
and now my Saints assemble,
My people, he kept,
their gifts do not dissemble.

6 The heavens shall
declare his righteousness;
For God is judge
of all things more or less.
7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal;
List Israel,
I will thee now conceal.
8 Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
For giving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all
Goats of thy fold,
or calf out of thy stall;

10 For all the Beasts
are mine within the woods;
On thousand hills
cattell are mine own goods

11 I know for mine
all birds that are in the woods

All beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51. Psalm. The first Part.

O Lord consider my distress
and now with speed some pity take:
My sins deface, my faults redress,
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean
from this unjust and sinful act,
And purifie yet once again
my hallow crime and bloody fact.

3 Repentance and sorrow doth constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess:
My sins alas do still remain
before my face without release.
4 For thee alone I have offended;
committing evil in thy sight:
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgments just & right.

5 It is too manifest alas,
that first I was conceiv'd in sin:
Yea of my mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.

6 A so behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wisdom from above
Thou hast reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with hyssop purge this blot,
I shall be clearer then the glass,
And if thou wash away my spot,
the Snow in whiteness shall I pass.

Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send
that inwardly I may find grace;
And that my strength may now amend,
which thou hast sav'd for my trespass.

9 turn back thy face and fromming me
for I have felt enough thine hand

And

And purge my sins I thee desire,
 which do in number passe the sand.
 10 Make clean my heart within my brest;
 and frame it to thy holy will;
 Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,
 which may these raging enemies kill,

The 67. Psalm.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
 and grant to us thy grace:
 To shew to us do thou accord
 the brightness of thy face.
 2 That all the Earth may know
 the way to godly wealth;
 And all the Nations on a row
 may see thy saving health.
 3 Let all the world, O God,
 give praise unto thy Name:
 O let the people all abroad
 extoll and laud the same:
 4 Throughout the world so wide,
 let all re-oyce with mirth:
 For thou with truth and right dost guide
 the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
 give praise unto thy Name:
 O let the people all abroad
 extoll and laud the same.
 6 Then shall the earth increase,
 great store of fruit shall fall;
 And then our God, the God of peace,
 shall bless us all.
 7 God shall us bless I say,
 and then our God shall see,
 The folk that dwell in the earth
 of him shall stand in fear.

The 104. Psalm.

My soul praise the Lord,
 speake good of his Name:
 O Lord our great God,
 how dost thou appear:
 So passing in glory,
 that great is thy fame:
 Honour and Majesty
 in thee shine most cleare.

2 With light as a robe
 thou hast thee beclad,
 Whereby all the earth
 thy greatness may see:
 The heavens in such sort
 thou also hast spread,
 That it to a curtain
 compared may be.

3 His chamber beams lye
 in the clouds full sure,
 Which as his chariots
 are made him to beare:
 And there with much swiftnes
 his course doth endure,
 Upon the wings riding
 of wind in the aire.

4 He made his spirits
 as Heralds to go;
 And lightning to serve
 we see also prest;
 His will to accomplish
 they run to and fro,
 To doe or to frame things
 as he hath him best.

5 He groundeth the earth
 so firmly and fast,
 That it once to move
 now shall have selfe no power.

6 The deep and fair covering
for it made thou hast,
Which by his own nature
the hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flee,
And so give due place,
thy words to obey;
At thy voice of thunder,
so fearful they be,
That in their great raging
they haste soon away.

8 The mountaines full high,
they then do ascend:
If thou do but speak,
thy word they fulfil:
Solikewise the vallies
full quickly descend;
Where thou them appointest,
remain they do still.

9 Their bounds thou hast set,
how far they shall run,
So as in their rage
not that pass they can:
For God hath appointed
they shall not return
The earth to destroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112. Psalm.

THE man is blest that God doth fear:
And that his Law doth love indeed

2 His seed on earth God will uprear,
And blest such as from him appear.

3 His house with good he will fulfil,
His righteousness endure shall still

4 Unto the righteous doth arise,
In trouble joy, in darkness light:

Compassion is in his eyes,
And mercy alwayes in his sight.

5 Yea pity moveth such to lend,
He doth by justice things extend.

6 And surely such shall never fail,
For in remembrance had is he.

7 No tidings ill can make him quail,
Who in the Lord sure hope doth see.

8 His faith is firm, his fear is past.
For he shall see his foes down cast.

9 He did well for the poor provide,
His righteousnesses shall still remain;
And his estate with praise abide,
Though that the wicked man disdain;

10 Yea gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And so consume his state to see.

The 113. Psalm.

YE children which do serve the Lord;
Praise ye his name with one accord;

2 Yea, blessed be alwayes his name,

3 Who from the rising of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
Is to be praised with great fame.

4 The Lord all people doth surmount;
As for his glory we may count,
Above the Heavens high to be.

5 With God the Lord who may compare,
Whose dwellings in the Heavens are?
Of such great force and power is he.

6 He doth abase himself, we know,
Things to behold both here below,
And also in Heaven above.

7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw,
His only mercy bid him move:

8 And so him set in high degrees,
With Princess of great dignity,

That

That rule his people with great fame
 9 The barren he doth make to bear,
 And with great joy her fruit to rear,
 Therefore praise ye his holy Name.

The 120. Psalm.

IN trouble and in thrall,
 Unto the Lord I call,
 And he doth me comfort,

2 Deliver me I say,
 From lying lips away,
 And tongue of false report.

3 What advantage or what thing,
 Get'st thou thou for to sing.

Thou false and flattering lye?

4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
 No lesse then Arrows keen,
 Or hot consuming fire.

5 Alas, too long I slack,
 Within these tents so black,
 Which Kedars are by name,
 By whom the slack elect,
 And all of Isaacs seed,
 Are put to open shame.

6 With them that peace did hate,
 I came a peace to make,
 And set a quiet life;
 But when my tale was told,
 Causeless I was control'd,
 By them that would have strife.

The 126. Psalm.

WHen as the Lord
 again his Sion had forth brought
 From bondage great,
 and also servitude extreme,
 His work was such
 As did surmount mans heart & thought:
 So that we were

much like to them that use to dream.

2 Our mouths were
 with laughter filled then,
 And eke our tongues
 did shew us joyfull men.

The heathen folk
 were forced then for to confess
 How that the Lord
 for them also great things had done.

3 But much more we,
 and therefore can confess no less;
 Wherefore to joy,

we have good cause as we begun,
 4 O Lord, go forth,
 thou canst our bondage end;
 As to deserts
 the flowing rivers send.

5 Full true it is,
 that they which sow in tears, indeed,
 A time will come,
 when they shall reap in mirth & joy.

6 They went and wept,
 In bearing of their precious seed;
 For that their Foes
 full oftentimes did them annoy;
 But their return
 with joy they sure shall see,
 Their sheaves home bring,
 and not empai'd be.

The 148. Psalm.

Give, laud unto the Lord,
 From heaven that is so high,
 Praise him in deed and word,
 Above the starry skie.

2 And also ye,
 His Angels all,
 Armies Royal,
 Praise him with plea.

Praise

3 Praise both moon and sun,
Which are both clear and bright;
The some of you be done,
Ye glistering stars of light:

4 And eke no less
Ye heavens fair,
And clouds of the air,
His laud express.

5 For at his word they were
All formed as you see;
At his voice did appear
All things in their degree,

6 Which he set fast;
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to last.



The Schoolmaster to his Scholar.

MY child and Scholar take good heed
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou do accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee God to serve,
then to thy Parents duty yield,
Unto all men be courteous,
and magnanymy in town and field.

Your Clothes unbutton'd do not use,
let not your Hose ungartered be,
Have Hankerchief in readines,
wash hands and face, or see not me.

Lose not your Books, Ink-horn or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat or Band.
Let Shoes be tyed, pin Shirt-band close,
keep well your hands at any hand.

If broken-hos'd or shoo'd you go,
or stoe only in your array,
Without a Girdle or untruss'd,
then you and I must have a fray,

If that you cry or talk aloud,
or books do rend or strike with knife,
Or laugh or play unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.

If that you curse, miscall or swear,
if that you pick, fitch, steal or lie;
If you forget a Scholars part,
then must you sure your points undo.

If that to School ye do not go,
when time doth call you to the same;
Or if you loiter in the streets
when we do meet, then look for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behave thy self
so decently at all assays,
That thou mayst purchase Parents love,
and eke obtain thy Masters praise.



*The Firſt Part of Arithmetick, called
Numeration.*

ALL numbers are made by the divers placing of theſe nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. and this Circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them ſtand together, in ſo many ſeverall places they muſt needs ſtand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the firſt place, and ſo go (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the ſecond place: the next the third place, and ſo forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure ſtandeth from the firſt place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the firſt place is but five, but in the ſecond place ten times five, that is five times ten, which is fifty, in the third place five hundred, in the fourth place five thouſand, and in the fifth place fifty thouſand: and ſo thou muſt proceed; as for example, the number thus placed, 1661, being this preſent year from the birth of Chriſt, is one thouſand fix hundred ſixty one; and this number 1680, being this preſent year from the Creation (though otherwiſe commonly taken) is five thouſand fix hundred eighty. But my Book growing greater then I purpoſed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter ſooner then peradventure (thou muſt think) I promiſed,

Direction for the Ignorant.

FOR the better understanding this brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place; then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainnesse sake stick not to call Chapters; therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done. For thou commonly movest thy question one of these five ways; either how long was it after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Aegypt* and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest is nearest one of these times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the year set by it: look upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter; further, I have set it down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, and according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the *Roman* or *Italica* Letter, which thou usest to call the Latine Letter; and passe over those in the *English* Letter, for they concern not thy purpose. Again, If thou be a Grammer Scholar, or other, that wouldst find something only concerning any profane Author, seek only in the *English* Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Aegypt*, *Assyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose times thou may'st easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone standing by any number, signifieth (year.) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading; Therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other English.



C H A P. I.

After the Creation.

*God having made the world, and created Adam and Eve; their
Posterity was born in the years after, as followeth.*

Year.

130 Seth
253 Enosh
325 Kenan
395 Mahalaleel
506 Jared
622 Enoch
686 Methuselah

Year.

874 Lamech
1066 Noah
1556 Shem
1558 Japhet
1656 The universal Flood, after
which followeth the genera-
tion of Shem.

C H A P. I I.

After the Flood.

2 Arphaxed
37 Selah
67 Eber
101 Peleg
101 The Tower of Babel built.
101 Reu
163 Serug
192 Nahor
222 Terah
262 Haran
352 Abraham
436 Ishmael

452 Sodom destroyed
452 Isaac
512 Jacob
587 Reuben
588 Simeon
589 Levi
599 Judah
600 Dan
601 Nephtali
601 Asher
602 Issachar
602 Gad
602 Zebulun
604 Joseph
619 Benjamin

Year.

These twelve were the sons of Jacob, called the twelve Patriarchs, of whom came the twelve Tribes of Israel.

Minerv.

699 Pharez

642 Hezron

643 Jacob went into Egypt where they were 215 years.

Dertules Lev.

Aram

Promuthus

Atlas

Aminadal

778 Aaron

783 Moses

Job

Naasson

Salmon

858 Moses delivered the Children of Israel out of Egypt, then was the Law given.

CHAP. III.

After the Law given.

Obacton burnt.

40 Joshua brought the people out of the wilderness into the land of Canaan, and reigned 18. years

41 Jubilees began

58 Othniel judged Israel 40 y.

Year.

whereof Cushan the Aramite oppressed them 18. years.

Rhadamanthus.

80 Beaz of Rahab

90 Ehud and Shamgar judged 80 y. whereof Eglon the Moabite oppressed 18. years.

Cres ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.

Pigafus.

Oyphus.

178 Deborah and Parak judged 40. years, whereof Jabin and Sisera oppressed 20. years.

198 Obed born of Ruth.

218 Gideon judged 40. years, whereof the Midianites oppressed 7. years.

Tebisus.

258 Abimelech 3. y.

271 Tola 23. y.

284 Jair judged 22 y. whereof the Ammonites and Philistines oppressed 12. y.

Amazons Battel against Thebes.

311 Ifai judged 7. y.

318 Elon 10. y.

Troy destroyed.

329 Abdon the Pirathonite 8 y.

336 Samson 20. y. In the time of these six Judges the Philistines oppressed.

250 Jesse Father of David by Obed.

Year

- 356 *Eli* the Priest 40. y.
 397 *Samuel* and *Saul* 40. y.
 432 *Batus* came into Eng-
 land, if the story be true.
 447 *David* reigned 40. y.
Nathan, Asaph, Heman and *Jeduthun*, Prophets.
 477 *Solomon* reigned 40. y. and
 481. in his fourth year built
 the Temple before the birth
 of Christ, about 916. y.

CHAP. IV.

Before Christ.

- 936 Temple built.
 900 *Exodus*.
 809 *Rehoboam* reigned over Ju-
 dah 17. y.
 882 *Abijam* 3. y.
 878 *Asa* 41. y.
 838 *Jehosaphat* 25. y.
 813 *Jehoram* 8. y.
 805 *Ahaziah* 1. y.
 804 *Athaliah* 6. y.
 798 *Joash* 40. y.
 758 *Amasiah* 29. y.
Jonah prophesied.
 743 Rome built by *Romulus*
 upon four hills, which are
Palatinus, Capitolinus,
Esquilinus, Aventinus, and
 after enlarged by *Servius*
Tullus within the Walls,
 with other three hills, *Co-*

Year

- lius, Viminalis, and Qui-*
rinalis.
 729 Kingdom of *Judah* void 12
 years.
 725 *Sardanapalus*.
 718 *Ahaziah* 25. y.
 Kingdom of *Israel* void 22. y.
 700 *Numa Pompilius* the se-
 cond Roman King.
 615 *Lycurgus* the Lacedemo-
 nian.
Joel, Hosea, Amos and *Isaiah*
 prophesied.
Tullus Hostilius the third
 Roman King.
 677 *Jonathan* over *Judah* 15. y.
Michaiab also prophesied.
 662 *Ahaz* 15. y.
Ezekiah 29 y.
 628 *Salmanasar* carried ten
 Tribes of *Israel* captive to
Babel, from whence they ne-
 ver returned: and here the
 race of the Kings of *Israel*
 ceased.
Merodach Baladan began to bring
 the Empire from *Assur* to
Babel.
 682 *Simonides*.
Aristoreus.
Ancus Martius the fourth
 Roman King.
Archilocus, Seleucus, Pomer,
Phalaris.

Manasseh

Year.

- 617 Manasseh 55. y.
Jeremiah prophesieth.
 610 Sappho, Milo, Stesichorus, Epimenides.
 564 Nebuchadnezzar.
 562 Amon 2. y.
 560 Josiah 31. y.
Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* prophesied.
 526 Jehoiakim 11. y.
 526 Captivity, wherein *Nebuchadnezzar* carried Captives *Daniel*, and many others into *Babylon*, began the third year of *Jehoiakim*.
Jeremiah continueth his Prophecie in *Judah*.
Daniel prophesieth in *Babel*.
 618 Zedekiah 11. y.
Ezekiel prophesieth.
 507 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the remnant of *Judah* carried into *Egypt*, where *Jeremiah* prophesieth.
Ezekiel continueth his Prophecie in *Babel*.
 501 Consuls two yearly began in *Rome*.
 495 *Horatius Cocles*.
 494 *Salathiel*.
 493 Dictators in *Rome*.
 487 Tribunes of the people began in *Rome*.
 468 *Zerubbabel*.

Year.

- 466 *Pythagoras*, *Pindarus*, *Democritus*, *Ctesus*, *Peraclitus*, *Esop*, *Solon*, *Chales*, *Seven Wise men*, *Pisistratus*.
 456 *Darius* and *Cyrus* his son won *Babylon* from *Belsaer*, began the Empire of the *Persians*, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.
 454 Temple began to be built.
 The History of *Ezra*.
Artachbaste, called of prophane Writers, *Cambyses*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.
 The History of *Esther*.
Ahasuerus called *Darius Hystaspis*.
 444 He divorced *Vashti*, married *Esther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordechai*.
 431 Tribuni Militum.
 425 *Darius* of *Persia*, called also *Artachbaste*, and of prophane Writers, *Darius Longimands*, reigned 36. years.
Haggai prophesieth.
Zachariah prophesieth.
 423 *Malachy* the last Prophet.
 424 *Nehemiah* his story, who builded the Walls of *Jerusalem*.

Year

- 397 Battell Peloponnesiack,
27 years, till the Lacedemo-
nians overcame Athens.
- 386 Rome taken by Gallus a
Britain.
- 386 Themistocles, Ariftides,
Archilus, Saphocles, Pe-
ricles, Empedocles, Hippo-
crates, parmenides, Ariftar-
chus, Euripides, Herodo-
tus, Ariftobulus, Socrates,
Alcibiades, Diogenes, Pla-
to, Xenophon; Agestlaus,
- 363 Philip of Macedonia con-
quered all Grecia, after the
Thebanes had subdued the
Lacedemonians.
- 351 Marcus Curtius, Man-
lius Torquatus.
- 350 Aristocles, Demosthenes,
Epicurus, Epaminondas,
Theophrastus, Menander
Xenocrates.
- 344 Wars with the Sam-
nites at Rome continued
49 years
- 332 Alexander the Great con-
quered Persia; he intreated
the Jews honourably, and
reigned 12 years.
- Now was the Empire of the
Grecians great, which after
the death of Alexander, was
divided into four Captains,

Year

- whereof Syria and Egypt
continued until the Empire
of the Romans, always vexed
the Jews.
- Now beginneth the Story of the
Maccabees.
- 301 Two Decii in Rome.
- 300 Zeno Author of the Stoicks.
Aratus, Demetrius Pha-
lerius.
- 308 Ptolomey Philadelphus caused
seventy Interpreters to tran-
slate the Law into Greek.
- 283 Petruria yielded to Rome
wholly.
- 272 Regulus, Polybins, Cle-
anthes.
- 267 War of Carthage and
Rome 12. y.
- 241 Battel African with Nu-
midia.
- 237 Jesus Sirach.
- 236 Nevius Plautus.
- 224 Antiochus Magnus.
- 219 The second battle of Car-
thage, because that Hanni-
bal had recovered Spain
from Rome.
- 131 The third battle of Car-
thage, which was in three
years utterly destroyed by
Scipio Junior.
- 129 Pharisees, Sadducees, and
Essenes, began their Sects.

Cib

Tear.

89 Civil War in Rome eight years between Marius and Sylla, because Sylla being younger, was chosen Captain into Asia, to the battle Mithridatick.

87 Tigranes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius

57 Cicero Consul.

57 Britain entered upon by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar reign'd Emperor five years.

44 Virgil, Horace, Livy, David, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavius Augustus Emperor 56. years.

34 Herod the Great made King of Jury; after whose death his four sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrachs: See Luke 3. 1.

Temple again sumptuously built by Herod.

Christ born in the 42 year of Augustus: From which beginneth our usual account.

CHAP. V.

After the birth of CHRIST.

16 Tiberius Emperor, after the

Tear.

Birth of Christ 16. years.

33 Christ crucified.

33 Stephen stoned.

42 Paul converted.

42 Herod Agrippa President in Jury: He beheaded James.

42 Matthew wrote his Gospel.

44 James beheaded.

46 Mark preached in Egypt.

49 Luke wrote.

50 Epistle to the Galatians written from Antioch.

53 Epistles to the Thessalonians written from Athens.

54 Philip Martyred.

51 Epistle to the Corinthians from Ephesus.

51 To Timothy from Troas.

To Titus from Troas.

55 To Corinth from Philippi.

55 Peters first Epistle.

56 Peters second Epistle.

56 To the Romans from Corinth.

57 Claudius Nero Persecutor.

59 Epistles to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, from Rome.

61 Acts by Luke (now as is thought.)

63 James thrown down from a Pinnacle.

69 Epistle to Timothy.

69 Paul martyred at Rome.

73 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespasian

Spanian and Titus.

76 *Ignatius* Bishop of Antioch.

83 *Domitian* Emperor.

58 *Nicolaian* Hereticks.

90 *Cornelius* *Caritus*,

Suttonius, *Aulus*

Gellius, *Petrarch*,

Quintin. *Verbal*,

Appian, *Apuleius*.

93 *John* banished to *Patmos*, where (as is thought) he wrote his Gospel, and the Revelation.

67 *John* returned from *Patmos* to *Ephesus*.

100 *John* dyed.

114 *Pliny* writeth for the Christians.

133 *Galen*.

170 *Justinus* died a Martyr.

180 *Irenaeus* of *Lyons*.

187 England received the Gospel.

202 *Clement* *Alexandrianus*.

210 *Tertullian*.

219 *Origen*.

249 *Cyprian*

289 *Constantine* reigned in England.

307 *Eusebius*.

333 *Athanasius*.

347 *Hilary*.

347 *Gregory* *Nazianzen*

371 *Ambrose* Bishop of *Millain*.

375 *Hieronymus*.

400 *Chrysostom*.

409 *Augustine*.

414 *Theodoret*.

500 *Goths* conquered Italy; then increased Barbarism, and Papistry.

K

Directions



Directions for the unskilful.

IF thou hast not been acquainted with such a table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet, *viz.* the order of the Letters as they stand, without book perfectly, to know where every letter stands, as (*b*) near the beginning, (*m*) about the midit, and (*u*) towards the end : Therefore if the word thou wouldst find begins with (*a*), look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the letter (*b*), but if with (*bu*) see toward the end of that letter ; and if thou observe the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt find thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters ; all written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned language. Those with the *Italick* letters, as (*abandon*) are French words made English : those with the English letter are meerly English, or some other vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it is ever English, and is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those that have no word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And know further, that all the words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) where (*b*) is never pronounced, or end with (*ism*) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of termination ; for they were brought from Greece to us through *Rome*, where they were newly stampd, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion ; as Christ is in Latine *Christus*, in Greek *Cheistos* ; so Baptism in Latine *Baptismus* ; in Greek *Baptismos*.

Baptismos. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation, remission*, in Latine *creatio, remissio*. But touching the French we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them; those with difference are marked with this star (*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*accomplir*), and therefore you shall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another; as thus, in that word *Brigantire*, see *Barque*, then those two be of a signification, and so thou shalt learn variety of words.

When a word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog is well known, but a *Barque*, that is, a little Ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that: If I should put down all derivations, it would be over-long; therefore I hope the diligent Scholer will learn by practise soon from the primitive or originall: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt find in the end: there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known I omit them.

Abandon *cast away*

abba *father*

abbesse abba esse, *Mistress of a Nunnery*

abbreviate *short*

abridg *see abbreviate*

abut *ly unto*

abecedary *the order of the letters, or he that useth them.*

abet *maintain*

abominable

abhor

abject *base*

abjure *renounce*

abolish *make void*

abricor * *k. of fruit*

aboord

abrogate *see abolish*

absolve *pardon*

absolve *perfect*

absolution *forgiveness*

abstinence *restraining*

abstract *see abbreviate*

absurd *foolish*

accent *tune*

accept *taking, liking*

access *free coming to*

accessary *partaker*

accident *befal*

accommodate *fit to*

accomplish * *finish*

account * *to reckon*

accord

accord * agreement
 accurate ~~comming~~
 accrue * growne
 ascertain * make sure
 atchieve see accomplish
 a corn
 active nimble
 actual in act
 acute witty
 addict given to
 adieu farewell
 address prepare, direct
 adjacent lying to
 adjourn defer
 adjure make to swear
 administer govern or serve
 admire marvel at
 admiral chief by Sea
 admission receiving
 adopt take for his child
 adore worship
 adorn beautifie
 adverse contrary
 advertise give knowledge
 adulation flattery
 adulterate counterfeit
 advocate attorney
 advowson patronage
 adulation burning
 affable ready and courteous in speech
 affect earnestly desire
 affinity kin by marriage
 affirmative avouching
 affiance trust
 affianced betrothed
 agent doer
 aggravate make grievous
 agility nimbleness

agony heavy passion
 alacrimy cheerfull, ass
 alarm found to albeittel
 alien stranger
 alienation estranging
 alight
 alledge * bring proof
 alliance kindred or league
 allusion pointing to
 allude to point to
 aliment nourishment
 alms
 almighty
 alphabet order of letters
 altercation debate
 allegory similitude
 allegiance obedience
 altitude height
 allegation alledging
 ambassadour messenger
 ambiguous doubtful
 ambition desire to honour
 ambushment prvy train
 amorous full of love
 amplifie enlarge
 anatomy gr. cutting up
 anathema accursed
 andiron
 anguish grief
 anchor
 animate encourage
 annually yearly
 animadversion noting
 antichrist against Christ
 antedated fore-d. ed
 anticipation preventing
 angle corner
 antickly disguised

annihilate

annihilate *make void*
 ancestor *forefather*
 annultery *see annihilate*
 aphorism *general rule*
 apostate *backslider*
 apostane *falling away*
 amen *so be it*
 apostle gr. *see ambassadour*
 apology gr. *defence*
 apocalyps gr. *revelation*
 alpha gr. *the first greek letter*
 apothecary
 apocrypha *not of authority*
 apparent *in sight*
 appeach *accuse*
 appeal *to seek to a higher Judge*
 appertain *to belong*
 appurtenant } *belonging*
 appurtenance }
 appetite *desire to eat*
 application *applying to*
 appose *ask question*
 apposition *apposing*
 approbation *allowing*
 approve *allow*
 approach *come nigh*
 appropriate *make his own*
 apt *fit*
 arbiter }
 arbitrator } *umpire*
 arbitrimient *judgement*
 arch gr. *chief*
 archangel gr. *chief angel*
 archbishop *chief bishop*
 architect *chief builder*
 argent *silver*
 argue *to reason*
 arithmetick gr. *art of numbering*

ark *ship*
 armory *house of armour*
 aranea
 arrive* *come to land*
 arrearages *debt unpaid*
 artificer *handicrafts-man*
 artificial *work-man-like*
 articulate *joined*
 ascend *go up*
 ascertain* *assure*
 assent *agreement*
 ascent *a going up*
 ascribe *give to*
 askew *askint*
 aspect *looking upon*
 aspire *climbe up*
 asperate *rough*
 aspiration *breathing*
 assay* *prove*
 assail *set upon*
 assault *see assail*
 assertion *affirming*
 assiduity *continuance*
 asseruation *earnest affirming*
 assign *appoint*
 assignation *appointment*
 assizes
 assistance *help*
 associate *company*
 attrictive }
 attringent } *binding*
 astronomy gr. } *knowledge*
 astrology } *of the stars*
 atheist *without God*
 atheism *the opinion of the*
 Atheist
 attach *seize upon*
 attain* *convict of crime*

attainder

The Practice to the

attainer * a conviction
 attempt * set upon
 attentive * heed
 attribute give to
 avarice covetousness
 audacious bold
 audience hearing
 auditor hearers or Officer of ac-
 counts
 audible easie to be heard
 averr avouch
 augment to increase
 avouch affirm with earnestness
 authentical gr. of authority
 autumn the harvest
 axome certain principle
 Balance a pair of scales
 bayliffe
 bankrupt bankrupt
 banquet
 baptist a baptizer
 baptism
 barbarian a rude person
 barbarism barbarousness
 barque * a small Ship
 barreter a contentious person
 barrester allowed to give coun-
 sel
 barter to bargain
 battery beating
 balm
 beatitude blessedness
 beguile deceive
 beneficial profitable
 benevolence good-will
 benign favourable
 benignity bounty
 bereit deprived

besiege
 biere
 bishop overseer
 blank to make white
 blasphemy gr. speaking ill of
 God
 blood
 bear
 beast
 boat
 bough
 bought
 bonnet cap
 bracelets
 bracer
 brief
 brigandine coat of defence
 brigantine see barque
 brandish * to make a sword
 bright
 breath
 brothel keeper of a house of baw-
 dry.
 bruise
 bruit
 buggery conjunction with one of the
 same kind
 burges a head man of a town
 build
 Callidity craftiness
 capacity conceit or receipt
 cancel to undo
 cannon gr. Law
 canonize make a Saint
 capital deadly or great
 capital state-house
 capitulate
 captious catching

captive

captive prisoner
 captivate made subject
 carbuncle k. disease or stone
 carnality fleshliness
 casualty chance
 castigation chastisement
 catalogue gr. head-roll
 cathedral gr. Church, chief in the
 Diocess.
 catholick universal
 cauldron
 caution warning
 celebrate make famous
 celestial heavenly
 celerity swiftness
 censure correction
 censor corrector
 centurion captain
 cease
 cement
 center midst
 ceremony
 certain
 certify
 ceruse white lead
 cistern
 character the fashion of a letter
 chaunt * sing
 champion plain field
 chambering lightness
 charter a grant, performing
 chamberlain
 chariot
 chancery
 chivalry knight-hood
 chief
 cherubin order of Angels
 chirography gr. hand-writing

christ anointed
 chirurgion gr.
 choler gr. a humour causing anger
 chronicle gr. history
 chronographer gr. History-Writer
 chronology gr. History of times
 church faithful people
 chrystal gr. glass
 cider drink made of Apples
 cinamon
 circle
 circuit
 citron
 city
 citizen
 circumcise to cut about the privy
 skin.
 circumference round circuit
 circumlocution circumference of
 speech
 circumvent prevent
 civet
 civil
 clamorous ready to speak ill
 clemency gentleness
 client he that is defended
 cockatrice k. beast
 collect gather
 colleague companion
 collation recital
 coadjutor helper
 cogitation thought
 collusion deceit
 column one side of a page divided.
 comedy gr. stage-play.
 commencement beginning
 comet gr. blazing star
 commentary exposition
 commodious

commotion *prospable*
 commotion *rebellion*
 communicate *made partaker*
 communion *fellow-ship*
 compact *join together*
 compendious *short*
 competitor *he that standeth with
me for an Office*
 compile *gather out make*
 complexion
 complices *colleagues*
 compose *make*
 composition *agreement*
 comprehend *contain*
 comprise *see comprehend*
 concoct *to digest meat*
 concord *agree*
 concordance *agreement*
 competent *convenient*
 compromit *to make agree*
 concavity *hollowness*
 compulsion *force*
 conceal
 conception *conceiving in the womb*
 concupiscence *desire*
 concur *agree together*
 condescend *agree unto*
 condign *worthy*
 conduct *guiding*
 confession *compounding*
 confederate *see compact*
 confer *talk together*
 conference *communication*
 confidence *trust*
 confirm *establish*
 confiscate *forfeiture of goods*
 conflict *battel*
 confound *overthrow*

congeal *harder*
 congection *a heaping up*
 congregate *gathering together*
 congruity *see concord*
 conjunction *joining together*
 conjecture *guess*
 consent *agreement, harmony*
 consequence *following*
 consecrate *to make holy*
 consequent *following*
 conserve *keep*
 consist *stand*
 consolation *comfort*
 consistory *a place of civil judge-
ment*
 consort *see consent*
 conspire *agree for ill*
 construe *expound*
 consult *take counsel*
 contagious *that corrupteth*
 contemplation *meditation*
 continence *modest abstaining*
 contract *make short*
 contradiction
 contribute *bestow*
 contrite *sorrowful*
 contrition *sorrow*
 convert *turn*
 convict *proved guilty*
 convent *bring before*
 converse *company with*
 convocation *calling together*
 convulsion
 copartner *fellow*
 copious *plentiful*
 corps *dead body*
 corporal *bodily*
 corrolive *fretting*

correspondent

correspondent answerable
 corrigible easily corrected
 corroborate strengthen
 covert hiding place
 costive bound in body
 cosmography gr. description
 of the world
 counterpoise make level
 countermand command contrary
 compunction pricking
 coffin a basket or Corp-chest
 creed the belief
 credence belief
 credulous easie to believe
 criminous faulty
 crucifie fasten to a crosse
 crocodile k. of beasts
 culpable blame-worthie
 cubite a foot and half
 cup-boord
 curstale turning fast over
 cymbal an instrument
 clyster or a glister
 cypress
 Deacon gr. provider for the poor
 debility weaknes
 deaf that cannot hear
 damage loss
 decent comly
 decline fall away
 decilion cutting away
 decorum comeliness
 decipher describe
 dedicating a devoting
 deduct taken out
 defect want
 dishonour to dishonour
 defraud deceive

deformed ill shapen
 define shew what it is
 degenerate be unlike his Ancestors
 dehort move from
 deity God-head
 defie make like God
 delectation delight
 delicate dainty
 delude deceive
 deluge great flood
 delusion mockery
 demonstrate shew plainly
 denizon freeman
 denounce declare a sentence against
 depend hang upon
 deportation carrying away
 depose put from
 deprive see appote
 depute appoint
 deride mock
 derive fetch from
 derivation take fro another
 derogate see detract
 descr. be set forth
 descend go down
 desert wilderness
 desist leave off
 detest hate greatly
 detect bewray
 detract take from
 detriment loss
 detruce burst from
 devote given unto
 dexterity ap. nesses
 diabolical devilish
 diadem crown
 diet manner of food
 dialogue gr. conference

L

defame

defame, defamation a *slandering*
 difficult *hard*
 diocess *gr. jurisdiction*
 diocesan *that hath jurisdiction*
 digest *bring in order, see concoct*
 dignity *worthiness*
 digress *turn from*
 dilate *enlarge*
 direct *guide*
 diminution *lessening*
 disburse * *lay out money*
 descend *see descend*
 disciple *scholar*
 discipline *instruction*
 dissent *disagree*
 discern *see*
 disclose *discover*
 discord *disagreement*
 discusse *examine, or dissolve*
 dis-joyn *unjoyn*
 disfranchise *take away freedom*
 dismiss *let pass*
 disloyal *disobedient*
 disparagement *inequality of birth*
 dispence *set free*
 disperse *send abroad*
 dispeople *to unpeople a place*
 discent *from our ancestors*
 dissimilitude *unlikeness*
 dissolve *unlose*
 dissolute *careless*
 dissonant *disagreeing*
 distinguish *put difference*
 dice
 disable *make unable*
 disability *unableness*
 disanull *make void*

define
 disputable *questionable, or doubtful*
 discomfit *put to flight*
 discomfiture *a putting to flight*
 discipher *lay open*
 digestion *bringing into order*
 digression *going from the matter*
 difficulty *hardness*
 dimation *measuring*
 direction *ordering*
 dissimulation *dissembling*
 discourse
 dismember *part one piece from another*
 disposition *natural inclination,*
 dissipation *scattering*
 dissolution *breaking*
 distillation *distilling or dropping*
 distinct *differing*
 distinction *making a difference*
 divulgate *make common*
 dispoil *take away by violence*
 display *spread abroad*
 distracted *troubled in mind*
 distribution *division*
 disturb *disquiet*
 dissuade *see dehort*
 ditty *the matter of a song*
 divert *turn from*
 divine *heavenly*
 divinity *heavenly doctrine*
 diuturnity *dayliness*
 Doctrine *learning*
 dolour *grief*
 dolorous *grievous*
 docility *easiness to be taught*
 dolphin *k. of fish*
 domestical *at home*

dominion

dominion, domination *rule*
 Eclipse *gr. failing*
 ecclesiastical *belonging to the Church*
 edict *commandment*
 edifice *building*
 education *bringing up*
 edition *putting forth*
 effect *a thing to be done*
 effectual *forcible*
 effeminate *womanish*
 efficacy *force*
 effusion *pouring forth*
 egress *forth going*
 election *choice*
 elect *chosen*
 elegance *fine speech*
 elephant *k. of beasts*
 emroids *k. of disease*
 elevate *lift up*
 embleme *gr. picture*
 emmet, or pismire
 empire *government*
 encroach
 enarration *declaration*
 encounter *set against*
 enduce *move*
 enhance *make greater*
 enmity, enmity *hatred*
 enchant * *bewitch*
 enfranchise * *make free*
 enflame *burn*
 engrate *press upon*
 enlign *flag of War*
 enormous *out of square*
 enterr *lay in the earth*
 enterlace *put between*
 environ *compass about*
 ephah *k. of measure*

epitaph *gr. the writing on a tomb*
 epitomy *gr. the brief of a book*
 epitomize *gr. to make an epitomy*
 epistle *gr. a letter sent*
 episcopal *Bishop-like*
 epicure *given to pleasure*
 epilogue *conclusion*
 equinoctial *when the days and nights*
 are equal
 erect *set up*
 erroneous *full of error*
 escheat *forfeit*
 essence *substance*
 estimate *esteem*
 eternal *everlasting*
 evangelist *bringer of good*
 tydings
 evict *overcome*
 eunuch *gr. gelded, or great*
 officer
 evocation *calling forth*
 exasperate *whet on*
 exact *perfect, or require*
 with extremity
 exaggerate *heap up*
 exaltation *advancing*
 except
 excursion *running out*
 exceed
 excell
 exchequer *office of receipt*
 exclaim *cry out*
 execrable *curst*
 execute *perform*
 excrement *dung*
 exempt *free*
 exemplifie *enlarge*
 exhibit *put up*

exile banish
 exorcist gr. conjurer
 expedient fit
 expel put out
 expend lay out
 expedition haste
 expect look for
 expire end
 explicate declare
 exploit enterprise
 expulsion driving out
 exquisite perfect
 extend spread forth
 extenuate lessen
 extol advance
 extort wring out
 extract draw out
 extemporal, extempo-
 rary sudden
 Fabulous feigned
 fact deed
 faction division
 factious that maketh
 division
 facility easiness
 falkoner
 fallacy deceit
 fantasie
 fatal by destiny
 festival feast day
 festivity mirth
 female, feminine the she
 fertil fruitful
 fervent hot
 fever ague
 figurative by signs
 finally lastly
 firmament sky

flagon great wine-pot
 flexible easily bent
 flegm one of the humours
 flux disease of scouring
 fornication uncleanness between sin-
 gle persons
 fortification strengthen-
 ing
 fountain head-spring
 fortitude valianness
 fragments relics
 fragility brittleness
 fragrant sweet smelling
 fraternity brother-hood
 fraudulent deceitful
 frequent often
 frivolous vain
 frontlet k. head attire
 fructifie make fruitful
 frustrate make void
 frugal thrifty
 fugitive runagate
 function calling
 funeral burial
 furbusher dresser
 furious raging
 future time to come
 Garboyl hurly-burly
 garner corner-chamber
 gemm precious stone
 gentility } gentry
 generosity }
 gentile heathen
 generation off-spring
 gender
 gemmination a word twice repeat-
 ed

genealogy

genealogy *generation*
 genitor *father*
 Geometry gr. *art of measuring*
 gesture
 ginger
 gourd k. *plant*
 gorget
 gorgeous
 gospel *glad-tidings*
 gradation *by steps*
 graduate *that hath taken degrees*
 gratifie *to pleasure*
 gratis *freely*
 guardian * *keeper*
 gulph *deep pool*
 gyves *fetters*
 Hability or ability *ableness*
 habitable *able to dwell in*
 habit *apparel*
 harbinger *sent before to prepare*
 harmony gr. *musick*
 hallelujah *praise to the Lord*
 heraulds *Kings messengers*
 haugty *lofty*
 hebrew *from Hebers stock*
 heathen *see gentile*
 helmet *head-peece*
 heretick, heretical *that holds here-*
sie
 homage *worship*
 hosanna *save I pray thee*
 horror *fearful, sorrowful*
 hostage *pledge*
 host *army*
 hostility *hatred*
 humane *gentle*
 humidity *moisture*
 hymn gr. *song*

hypocrite gr. *dissembler*
 hysope
 Ideot gr. *unlearned*
 idolatry gr. *false worship*
 jealous
 Jesus Saviour
 ignominy *reproach*
 illegitimate *unlawful born*
 illulion *mockery*
 imbecillity *weakness*
 imbark
 immediate *next to*
 imitation *following*
 immoderate *without measure*
 immortal *everlasting*
 impeach *accuse*
 immunity *freedom*
 impediment *let*
 imperial *belonging to the crown*
 imperfection *imperfectness*
 impenitent *unrepentant*
 impiety *ungodliness*
 impose *lay upon*
 impression *printing*
 impudent *shameless*
 impugn *disprove*
 impute
 impunity *without punishment*
 impropiation *making proper*
 immanity *bestly cruelty*
 importune *to be earnest with*
 imperious *desirous to rule*
 incessantly *earnestly*
 inquisition *searching*
 incense k. *offering*
 incense *to stir up*
 incident *happning*
 inchant * *bewitch*

inclination

inclination *moving*
 incline *lean unto*
 incumber *trouble*
 incommodious *hurtful*
 incompatible *unsufferable*
 inconcruity *without agreement*
 incontinent *presently or unchast*
 incur *run into*
 indemnity *without loss*
 indignity *unworthiness*
 indignation *hatred*
 induce *move*
 induction *bringing in*
 indurate *harden*
 infamous *ill reported*
 infection *corrupting*
 infer *bring in*
 infernal *belonging to hell*
 infirmity *weakness*
 inflammation *inflaming*
 infinite *without number*
 influence *a flowing in*
 inform *give notice*
 engrave *carve*
 ingreience *entrance*
 inhabit *dwell in*
 inhibit *forbid*
 inhibition *forbidding*
 injunction *committing*
 injurious *wrongful or hurtful*
 innovate *make new*
 innovation *making new*
 inordinate *out of order*
 insinuate *creep in*
 inspire *breath into*
 insolent *proud*
 instigation *provoking*
 institute *appoint*

intercept *prevent*
 intercession *going between, or making intreaty*
 interchange *exchange*
 intercourse *mutual access*
 interest *loan*
 interline *write between*
 intermeddle *deal with*
 intermeddle *mingle with*
 intermission *a ceasing*
 interpreter *expounder*
 interrogation *a question, asking*
 interrupt *break off*
 intricate *inwrapped*
 introduction *entrance*
 intrude *to trust in violently*
 invincible *not to be won*
 irruption *breaking in*
 irrevocable *not to be recalled*
 irreprehensible *without reproof*
 Israelite *of Israel*
 judicial *belonging to judgement*
 jubile *year of joy*
 juror *sworn man*
 juice
 justify *approve*
 Lapidary *skilful in stones*
 largess *liberality*
 lascivious *wanton*
 laud *praise*
 laurel *bay-tree*
 laxative *loose*
 legacy *gift by will, or ambassage*
 legion *host*
 legate *ambassage*
 legerdemain *light-handed*
 leprosie *k. of disease*
 libertine *loose in religion*

lethargy

lethargy k. of drowsie disease
 licentious taking liberty
 lieutenant deputy
 limitation appointment
 literature learning
 lingel Shoo-makers thread
 linguist skilful in tongues
 litigious quarrellous
 lore law
 lotterie * casting of lots
 loyal obedient
 lunatick wanting of wits
 Magician using witch-craft
 magistrate governour
 magnanimity of a great mind
 magnificence sumptuousness
 malady disease
 malicious
 male-contented discontented
 malign hating
 manacles fetters
 manger
 maranatha accursed
 manumiss set free
 march go in array
 mart fair
 martial warlike
 marches borders
 margent edge of a book
 marrow
 martyr gr. witness
 matron ancient woman
 matrix the womb
 mature ripe
 mechanical gr. bandy-craft
 mediocrity measure
 medicine
 mercement

mediator advocate
 mercer
 mercy
 meditate muse
 monstrous defiled
 melancholy gr. humour of solitariness
 melodious sweet sounding
 meritorious that deserveeth
 method gr. order
 metaphor gr. similitude
 ministratation ministring
 militant warring
 minority underage
 monastery colledge of Monks
 miraculous marvellous
 mirror * a looking-glass
 mitigate assuage
 mixtion mingling
 mixture idem
 mobility moving
 modest sober
 moderate temperate
 modern of our times
 moeity half
 moment weight or sudden
 momentary sudden
 monarck gr. overruling all
 moote argue
 monument antiquity
 morality civil behaviour
 mortal that endeth
 mortuary due for the dead
 motive cause moving
 mortifie
 mountain great hill
 munition defence
 mutable changeable
 mustachio's upper lips hair
 malmsey

malmsey	omnipotent almighty
muse goodness of learning	operation working
mutation change	opportunity fitness
myrrhe k. of sweet gum	oppose set against
mystical that hath a mystery in it	opprobrius reproachful
mystery hidden secret	ordure dung
Native born	original beginning
narration declaration	oracle a speech from God
near	ordination ordaining
necessity	orphan without parents
navigation sailing	orthography gr. true writing
necromancy gr. black art	ostentation boasting
nerve sinew	overplus more then needeth
negligence	Pacific quiet
neuter of neither side	pamphlet small Treatise
Nicolaitan gr. an Heretick from Nicholas	pantofle a slipper
nephew	paradise a place of pleasure
nonage under age	paraphrase gr. exposition
non-luit not following	paramour amorous Lady
novice	parable similitude
not he give knowledge	parcel
numeration numbering	parget
nutriment now sment	partial
obeyfance obedience	partition division
oblation offering	passion suffering
oblique crooked	passover one of the Jews feasts
oblivious forgetful	pathetical gr. vehement
obtinate fr. ward	patriarch gr. chief father
obscure dark	patrimony fathers gift
obstruction stopping	patronage defence
obtuse dull	patronize defend
occidental belonging to the West	pavilion tent
odious hateful	paucity fewness
odour sweet	oavement
oliferous see: smelling	peccavi I have offended
officious diligent	peculiar proper
Oliver place of Olives	penive sorrowful
	pentecost gr. Whisunday

perceive

perceive
 peregrination *journing in a strange land*
 peremptory *resolute*
 perfect
 period *end*
 perillous *dangerous*
 permit *suffer*
 permutable *changeable*
 perpetuity *a continuance*
 perplexity, trouble, *grief*
 periecute
 perliit, persevere *continue*
 perspicuous *evident*
 participate *partake*
 pervert *overthrow*
 peruke *hair laid forth*
 perverie *froward*
 pedigree *a stock*
 petition *prayer*
 phantasie *imagination*
 pheasant
 pharisee *one of that sect*
 physiognomy *knowledge by the visage*
 phylick
 phrase *gr. form of speech*
 phrenlie *gr. madness*
 philosophy *gr. study of wisdom*
 pigeon
 pirate *sea-robber*
 piety *godliness*
 pillage *spoil in war*
 pilot * *Master guider of a ship*
 plaintiff *the complainant*
 planet *gr. wandering star*
 plausible *pleasing*
 plenitude *fullness*

plume *feather*
 plurality *more then one*
 policy
 pommel *ornament for a horse breast*
 poet *gr. a verse-maker*
 poetreis *a woman-poet*
 polish *deck*
 pollute *defile*
 pomegranat *k. of fruit*
 ponderous *weighty*
 populous *full of people*
 postscript *written after*
 protract *defer*
 popular *pleasing the people*
 preamble *fore-speech*
 precept *command*
 predecessor *before departed*
 predetermine *appoint before*
 precious
 precinct *compass*
 predominant *ruling*
 preface *see preamble*
 prejudice *hurt*
 prejudicated *forestalled*
 premunire *forfeiture of goods*
 preparative *preparation*
 preposterous *disordered*
 prerogative *priviledge*
 presbytery *gr. eldership*
 prescript *decree*
 prescription *limitation*
 prest *ready*
 primitive *first*
 priority *first in place*
 pristine *old*
 probation *allowance*
 prodigious *monstrous*
 proceed *go on*

M

profound

profound deep	quadrant four-squared
profane <i>u</i> godly	queach thick heap
prognosticate foretell	quintessence the chief virtue
progeny off-spring	quotidian daily
prohibit forbid	Rapacity
prologue see preface	rapine violent catching
prolix tedious	ratifie establish
prompt ready	real unfetigned
promulgation see publication	receipt
propitiatory sacrifice so pacifie	receit
propose propound	recognisance acknowledgement
propriety property	recoil go back
protogue put off	reconcile bring into favour
prostitute set open for uncleanness	recreate refresh
ptophesie foretell or expound	redeem buy again
prophet <i>g.</i> he that prophesieith	redemption buying again
prospect a sight afar off	refection refreshing
prowels valiantness	reflexion casting back
prose the writing that is not verse	refer put over
profelyte <i>g.</i> stranger converted	refuge succour
prostrate fall down	regenerate born again
protect defend	regiment government
provocation provoking	register callender
provident foreseeing	relect cast away
prudence wisdom	rejoynder
psalm heavenly	reiterate repeat
psalmograph, psalmist writer of psalms	relate report
psalter book of psalms	relation reporting
publish set abroad	relapse back-sliding
publick open	relaxation refreshing
publican toll-gatherer	relinquish forsake
publication <i>pub'licati: g</i>	remit forgive
purgatory place of purging	remits loose
pursuit following	remorse prick of conscience
pursuant powerful	renove renew
putrifie corrupt	renounce * forsake
Quadrangle four-cornered	repast food
	repel put back

repeal *call back*
 repose *put trust in*
 repress *put down*
 repulse *putting back*
 repugnancy *contrariety*
 repugnant *contrary*
 repute *account*
 resign *give over*
 restauration *restoring*
 resu ne *take again*
 revoke *call back*
 rhetorick *Art of eloquence*
 rhetorician *gr. skilful in Rhetorick*
 rheum *gr.*
 rogue
 ruinous *ready to fall*
 rudiment *first instruction*
 rupture *breach*
 rustical *clownish*
 Sabbath *rest*
 sacrilege *Church-robbing*
 sacrament *holy sign or oath*
 sacrifice
 sadduce *k. sectary*
 safeguard *safe-keeping*
 saint *holystone*
 sanctification *holiness*
 salubrity *wholesomness*
 sanctity, sanctimony *holiness*
 sanctuary *holystone*
 sandals *gr. slippers*
 sapience *wisdom*
 satiety *fulness*
 satire *nipping verse*
 saturity *fulness*
 savage *wild*
 sauce
 scalp *pate*

sacrifice *lance a sore*
 scepter *sign of rule*
 schism *breach*
 schismatick *that moveth a schism*
 scripture *writing*
 scruple *doubt*
 scrupulous *full of doubts*
 scourges
 scurrility *saucy scoffing*
 seclude *shut out*
 sectary *see schismatick*
 secondary *the second*
 seduce *deceive*
 sedulity *deligence*
 signiory *Lordship*
 seminary *a nurcery*
 senator *Alderman*
 sensible *easily felt*
 sense
 sensual *brutish*
 sepulchre *grave*
 sequel *following*
 sequenter *to remove from, or dis-*
 place
 service
 sergeat
 servitude *bondage*
 servile *slavish*
 severity *sharpness*
 sex *kind*
 significant *plainly signifying*
 simplicity *plainness*
 sinister *unhappy*
 situation *placing*
 slaughter
 slice
 sluice
 soar *mount high*
 M 2

sociable

sociable fellow-like
 solace
 solution *unloosing*
 society fellowship
 solicit *move*
 summary brief
 sophister *caviller*
 sorcery
 sovereign chief
 spacious large
 specificke *signifie*
 special
 spicery
 spleen gr. *mili*
 spongeous like a sponge
 spruce
 squinancy k. *disease*
 station *standing*
 stability *sureness*
 stillatory a distilling place
 stpendiary that serveth in *images*
 studious diligent
 stile manner of speech
 submits *loath*
 suborn procure a false witness
 subscribe write under
 subtract, subtraet take from
 substitute deputy
 subtile crafty
 subversion overthrowing
 succeed follow
 suggest
 sulphur brimstone
 summarily briefly
 superficies upper side
 superfluous needless
 superscription writing above
 supplant overthrow

support bear up
 supposition supposing
 suppress
 superior higher
 supremacy chieftome
 surcharge overcharge
 surmount exceed
 surcingle
 suspence
 surplus see overplus
 survive overlive
 synagogue place of assembly
 lycophant tale-bearer
 synode general assembly
 Tabernacle tent
 temerarious rash
 temerity rashness
 temperature temperance
 temperate keeping a mean
 temperance sobriety
 temple a Church
 tempestuous boisterous
 temporize to serve the time
 temporary for a time
 terrestrial earthly
 tenuity smallness
 tetrarch gr. *governour of a fourth*
 part
 tenure hold
 termination ending
 thwile shave
 timorous fearful
 certian every other day
 testification witnessing
 theology gr. *divinity*
 thyme k. herb
 tractable easie to handle
 tractate a treatise

tragedy a solemn play	venerable worshipful
tradition delivering from one to another	verifie make verses
traffique bargaining	venereal fleshly
transfigure change	vesture, vestiment garment
transitory soon passes away	vice
tranquillity quietness	vicious
transfer convey over	view
transform transfigure	vincible
transgress break	victorious that hath gotten many victories
translate turn	vineyard orchard of grapes
transport carry over	vigilant watchful
transpose change	visitation going to see
triangle three-cornered	vision sight
tribunal judgement-seat	ulcer bile
tripartite three-fold	union unity
trivial common	unite joyn
tribe company	universal general
tromp deceive	urine stale
triumph great joy	unsatiable that hath not enough
triumphant rejoicing for the conquest	vocation calling
tribute	volubility swiftness
truce peace	voluptuous given to pleasure
turbulent	urbanity courtesie
trumpet k. drownsie	usurp take unlawful authority
Vacant void	utility profit
valour courage	vulgar common
vanquish overcome	wages
vapour moisture	wager
vendible salable	weight
	wrought

F I N I S

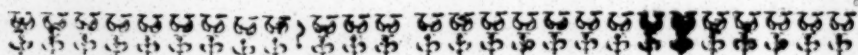


To the Reader.

IF, notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little child may have spoiled his Book before it be learned; thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the second Book, or thou mayst reserve fair these Copies until he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of Rule, or length of matter, unfit for Children; plentiful experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast either tryed, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind

Farewell.



a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z .

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z .

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the holy Ghost, Amen.

My

My soul cleaveth to the dust : O quicken thou me ,
according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my ways, and thou heardest me,
O teach me thy Statutes.

Take me to understand the way of thy Commande-
ments, and so shall I talk of thy wondrous works.

My soul melteth away for very heaviness, comfort
thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the way of lying, and cause thou me
to make much of thy Law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy Judgements
have I laid before me.

I have stuck unto thy Testimonies, O Lord confound
me not.

I will run the way of thy Commandments, when
thou hast set my heart at liberty.

